THE
Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,455, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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EXCHANGE.

Place.	Terms.	Rates.
[illegible] Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0[illegible]d to 2s. 011/16d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 0[illegible]d to 2s. 015/16d.
Calcutta	At sight............	100⅛
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	215 to 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	30 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank ...	500	3 do.	19 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	25	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	[illegible]	5 do.	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	[illegible]	8 do.	10½ pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.........	1,000	4½ do.	30 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co......	11,000	1,000 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co......	2,500	200 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.........	5,000	225 per share ...	Rs. 4,500 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	[illegible] disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	[illegible] disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 375 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	650	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. per share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alli Spinning, and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co ...	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co ...	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 190 per sh
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 95
,, Loan 1835-36 .... } 95
,, Loan 1842-43 ....
,, Loan 1854-55 ....
New Five per Cent. Loan 105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each............	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes............	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	230
Mexican Dollars............	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five Franc Pieces............	,,	235
Bar Silver	,,	105½ to 106⅛
Gold Leaf	,,	15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seed) ....£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed) ....£2 12s. 6d.
To China............ } No enquiry.
To Clyde............
To Hull ....
To Calcutta and back............Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (15th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	360 to 365
Old Surat............	,,	365 to 370
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,,	360 to 375
Old Oomrawuttee............	,,	340 to 345
Old Compta............	,,	355 to 360
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	500 to 505
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	330 to 335
Old Veraval	,,	328 to 330
Khandeish	,,	320 to 325
Old Poratchee	,,	330 to 325
Old Accote	,,	350 to 355
Old Mangalore............	,,	335 to 340

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat...... ,, 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger .... ,, 28 to 29

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 23, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 2s. ,,
Sight .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
December 9th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. ....1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ....1s. 11¾d. do.
,, on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards............ 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business............ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.............10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
[illegible] } 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge excluding postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,[illegible] (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID UP CAPITAL, £1,[illegible] (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £2[illegible] (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............ 2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight............ 2s. 0½d.
,, 3 months' sight............ 2s. 0½d.
,, 2 months' sight............ 2s. 0¼d.
,, 1 month's sight............ 2s.
On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances [illegible] Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
Bombay, December 9th 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Dec. 15	Behar (s)............	Brooks.........	Suez 29 Nov. and Aden 6 Dec.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Dec. 15	Berenice (s)	Searle	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Berenice*, to Surat.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Colonel R. Phayre; Quarter Master General of the Army; Assistant Surgeon R. Burrows; Colonel Skinner and Colonel Stock.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Lancastrian*, A. Pearson, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, R. Taunton, bound to Surat.

Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Taptee*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Cospatrick.—116 cases Paper, 8 baskets Chalk, 38 cases Acid, 4,024 pots Copper, 108 tons Coals, 146 cases Brass Leaves, 3,342 casks Zinc, 4,863 Bars, 10 casks Iron, 2 cases Umbrellas, 5 bales Twine, 140 cases Wine, 2 Carriages, 100 coils Rope, 7 cases Sleepers, 81 casks bottled Beer, 228 cases Spirit Wine, 1 case Gunpowder, 589 packages Steel, 50 bales Twist, 11 cases Metal, 111 bottles Tar, 15 casks Cochineal, and 1 cask Castor Oil.

Ship *Her Majesty.*—196 cases, 1,352 Bars, 3,960 Plates and 3,629 Pots Copper, 75 cases Lead, 33 cases Sherry, 10 cases Champagne, 634 cases Brandy, 207 cases Claret, 2,638 Bars, 166 bundles and 36 casks Iron, 3 cases Cloth, 6 cases bottled Beer, 20 casks Red Lead, 115 cases Brass Leaves, 460 Kegs Nails, 35 cases Paper, 10 Kegs Iron Weights, 6 cases Metals, 10 cases Liquor, 388 cases Wine, 112 boxes and 2 casks Gunpowder, 21 Iron Trunks, 288 packages Merchandise, 1 case Musical Box and 3 packages Carriages.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Protector.*—1,706 tons Coals.
Ship *Malakoff.*—393 tons Coals and Railway Stores.
Ship *Uncas.*—1,653 tons Coals, 9 cases Brandy, 9 cases Champagne and 29 pieces Hams.

From Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—103 bundles Copper, 25 bales Sapaks, 1,179 chests Tea, 311½ bales Cotton, 45 cases Merchandise, 132 cases Preserves, 53 boxes Bangles, 332 cases Silk, 15 cases Silk Piece Goods, 4 boxes Silverware, 4 boxes Copper brass, 2 cases Umbrellas, 1 box Velvet, 18 cases Paper, 12 tubs Chinaware, 6 boxes Gold and 185 boxes Sugar, 400 casks Cochineal.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Fort William.*—4,398 Bars Iron, 859 bales Jute, 475 boxes Twine, 3,132 bags Rice, 4,312 bags Sugar, 211 bundles Guany Bags, 10 cases Beads and 5 cases Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—4 bales Goat and Sheep Skins, Cohen and Co.; 300 bales Coir Yarn, 750 cwt., Jairam Visram; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., F. Chambers; 26 bales Cow Hides, 143 Corges, Dada Abdulla; 3 cases Sundries, Pestonjee Sorabjee Sett.

City of Carlisle.—300 Packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Topun Malljee; 1 cases Specimen of N. History; 1 case Tiger Skins; 2 cases Plate, Robert T. Crossley; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Sunkur Pandoorung; 296 packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Topun Mooljee.

Star of India.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsey and Co.

Herefordshire.—134 bags Linseed, 201 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 50 casks Cocoanut Oil, 208 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 157 bags Bhoysing Seed, 235¼ cwt., 16 bags Sursee Seed, 24 cwt., 34 bags Khorasanee Seed, 51 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.: 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Pragjee Damodhur.

For Liverpool.

Howden.—300 bundles Khorasaneeseed, 150 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Sea Horse.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Shamjee Hemraz and Co.

Lord Brougham.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Knight Errant.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Odhowjee Bhimjee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Roysee Vurudhmon; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Roysee Vurudhmon; 150 bundles Mustard Seed, 75 cwt., 200 bundles Surseeseed, 100 cwt., Dewjee Muckaney.

Flower of the Forest.—29½ bales Cotton, 90 cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Jalawar.—250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Labrador.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsey and Co.

Kildare.—100 bundles Galls, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram; 100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 52 packages Coppra Oil, 208 cwt., Khetsey Dhurrumsey.

James Livesey.—74 bales Cotton, 259 cwt., Ramjee Khetsey; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dossa Damjee.

Azuline.—85 bale Cotton, 255 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Morarjee Poonja; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Hurry.

G. A. Holt.—1 half bale Cotton, 1¾ cwt., Vussunjee Heerjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khundapa Goolway.

Admiral Lyons.—64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Moorarjee Cursondass; 44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., Dinshaw Bhickajee.

Peerless.—35 bales Cotton, 113½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Annot Lyle.—60 bales Cotton 180 cwt., Sunker Pannoojung; 150 packages Wet Dates, 165 cwt., J. Sieg and Co.

Caledonia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Charger.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz.

Sillery.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ... Bombay
*946 Auckland, (paddle),... ... ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Searle ... Bombay.
*420 Olive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... China.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belon... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat), ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... Aden.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ... Kurrachee.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones. River Indus.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... ... Kurrachee.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Edmund Kaye, W.W. Steel—F. Chambers (c.l. Oct. 30)
840 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co, (c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co. (c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c l. Oct. 28)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.
577 Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry—W. & A, Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 27)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c.l. Oct. 2.)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall,—W. & A. Graham & Co.
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10.)
1312 Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
186 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
2700 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10)
008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
1163 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR CHINA.

1060 Indore (s)—C. M. S. N. & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
800 Pearl, McFarlane. (c. l. Dec. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR MADRAS.

192 Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10.)

FOR RANGOON.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

138 Shapoorji Heerji, Batta—C. Eduljee. (c. l. Dec. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.

Governor Higginson (s)—C. & B. S. N. Co.'s (c. l. Dec. 9)
591 General Havelock, Spowart—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

NOT FIXED.

630 Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
612 Alexandre Baring, Ballamine—Haj. Md. Sedick.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Netha.
450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
731 Brandon, Silly.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
641 China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
710 Countess Elgin, W. Stretton.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
624 Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.
760 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1060 Iskendershaw, Page.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamoon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1104 Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
1082 Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.
204 Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
1272 Protector, Clarke—Captain.
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
562 Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.
1455 Simla, (s) Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
620 Shakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, C. Wilkinson.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
965 Salsette (s), Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.
393 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1017 Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.
461 Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

525 P. I. G. Burchard, Bradhering—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

FROM LONDON.

438 Balnaguith, Robertson.
761 Chimera, Moot. Aug. 7
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
396 Kent, Birch.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co. July 2
679 Scinde, Shrewsbury. Sept. 27
309 Tamar, Ross.
082 Velocity, Shrewsbury. Aug. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL.

963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson.
982 Eliza Benecke, Tomlinson
756 Poictiers, Cosens. Sept. 27

FROM LEITH.

1155 Frenchman, Galloway. Sept. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

1163 India, Guthrie. Sept. 29
427 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett. Oct. 13
623 Mauritius.
427 Rebecca Shepherd, Somes. Sept. 24
1170 Scotland, Campbell.

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

656 Charlotte Jane, March. Aug. 27

FROM MAULMAIN.

503 Princess Royal, Gakin.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Burrows, Assistant Surgeon E. P., Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Phayre, Colonel R., Quarter Master General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.
Skinner, Colonel, Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.
Sautez Captain W. H.; Greig, Lieut. P. H.; Clarke, Lieut. F. C. H.; Seton, Lieut. H. C., 5th Battalion 18th Royal Artillery, en route to Belgaum, from Sind (Hyderabad).

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Cummin, Lieut. F. G., Mysore Commission, on duty, to Bangalore.
Burrows, Assistant Surgeon E. P., Medical Department; Phayre, Colonel R., Quarter Master General of the Army; Stock, Colonel F., Adjutant General of the Army; Skinner, Colonel, Judge Advocate General, en route with Commander-in-Chief, to Surat.
Hudleston, Lieut. J., 18th Regt. M.N.I., to join, to Cannanore.
Barnes, Capt. J., attached 18th R. N.I., on duty, to Khandalla.
Ketchen, Lieut. J., R. H. A., to join, to Bangalore.
Sinclair, Capt, A. Y., 26th Regt. N.I., to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Monday, 15th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 13th Dec. 1862.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated 14th November 1862.—By Lieut. Colonel Gell, appointing C. P. Newport 10th Regt. N.I., to act as Staff Officer at Kolapoor, vice Lieut Reid.

Dated 1st December 1862.—By Captain R. Bord, appointing Lieut. C. E. Blowers, 10th Regt. N.I., to act as Staff Officer at Kolapoor, vice Lieut. Newport.

Dated 30th November 1862.—Bt. Major H. A. Adams, appointing Lieut. R. J. Crawford, to act as Adjutant and Lieut. F. P. Worthy, as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 13th Regt. N.I., from the 1st instant, during the absence of Lieut. J. Galloway, on medical certificate to Bombay.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 28th November 1862.—By Major Poeson, appointing Lieut. J. L. Warden, to act as Quarter Master to the 17th Regt. N.I., during the absence of Lieut. Blew, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut Colonel J. MacTaylor, from 1st January 1863 to 5th February 1863, in extension of privileged leave.

Cadre 2nd European Regiment L. I. attached to 13th Regiment N.I.—Captain B. R. Whittaker. from 1st to 31st December, in extension to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment attached to 19th Regiment N.I.—Captain A. P. Davis, from 24th November 1862 to 24th February 1863, to proceed to Kurrachee and Bombay, on private affairs the under Old Furlough Regulations.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 9th December 1862.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to all Serjeants and men permanently employed on Staff or detached duty, if originally Artillery Soldiers or enlisted for the Artillery, the provisions of G. O. G, 2nd June 1857, No. 162 according to which they will be paid at the Artillery instead of the Infantry rate, the difference being deducted from their Staff Pay; and the Widows of all such Soldiers will be entitled to pensions at the rates laid down for the Widows of Serjeants and other ranks of Artillery in page 232 of the Pay Code.

2. The following will be substituted for para. 39 page 232 in the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations of 1861 :—

39. Widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers permanently employed on the Staff or detached duty, will be entitled to pension according as their husbands may have been Artillery or Infantry Soldiers, or enlisted for the Artillery or Infantry.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.,
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th December 1862.

Lieut. Searle, Commanding the *Berenice*, is directed to prepare for the accommodation on board that vessel of His Excellency the the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and his Staff who are proceeding to Surat on duty.

Lieut. Arthur DeBelin, of the *Ajdaha*, was appointed Inspector of Government Contract steamers from the 4th instant vice Hewett.

The *Euphrates* will be paid on Tuesday the 16th instant at noon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

On the 15th December, at Malabar Hill, Mrs. John H. Ryland, of a son.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SIR,—The foundation-stone of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was laid, as you will remember so far back as on the 15th February last. Since that period the progress of the building has gone on very slowly indeed; for not even one half of the building has been finished as yet. And it is to be regretted that so much delay should have been caused in the erection of a building which, when completed, will supply a desideratum long since felt in Bombay, namely, a commodious library room and a reading and a lecture room. It is to be hoped, however, that the matter will engage the active attention of the gentlemen who have taken charge of the management of the building; and that we shall soon see the edifice itself

Tower amid the skies
In full pride and glory.

Your's truly,
NESTOR.
Bombay, Dec. 15th 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, and SCINDE, per Steamer, "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 8TH DEC. TO THE 14TH DEC. (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Dec. 8	29.987	29.863	75.0	87.8	69.4	71.0	4	None.
,, 9	29.934	29.827	73.6	87.2	66.0	69.2	× 1	,,
,, 10	29.914	29.804	70.6	83.2	67.0	67.2	× 1	,,
,, 11	29.917	29.835	69.8	84.2	66.0	70.0	Out.	,,
,, 12	29.934	29.825	70.0	83.0	67.0	71.0	× 3	,,
,, 13	29.916	29.784	71.0	85.0	66.0	71.0	+ 3	,,
,, 14			Sun	day.				

Dec. 8.—A few cirri in E. hor.; in the afternoon.
,, 9.—Cloudless.
,, 10.— Do.
,, 11.—A few cirri in E. hor.; in the afternoon; dew fell at night.
,, 12.—Cirri scattered about her.
,, 13.— Do. Do.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1862.

New Moon ....Sunday 22d. 9h. 55-3m. A.M.
First Quarter......Sunday 28d. 4h. 35-4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	16	O. Sapientia.	6 27	5 24	5 53	6 28	Date 13th Dec. Time—5h. 0m. 14s.
Wed.	17		6 28	5 25	7 2	7 38	
Thur.	18		6 28	5 25	8 13	8 46	
Fri.	19		6 29	5 26	9 10	9 15	
Sat.	20		6 29	5 26	9 43	10 1	
Sun.	21	St. Thomas Abp.—4th Sunday in Advent	6 30	5 27	10 38	11 6	
Mon.	22		6 30	5 27	11 32	11 58	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 16th.—
Wednesday 17th.—Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.—Bolivar died, 1830.
Thursday 18th.—Cargoes of Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.—Battle of Moodkee, 1845.
Friday 19th.—Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David, Madras, 1747.—Riots at Manchester, 1792.—Battle of Niagara, 1813.
Saturday 20th.—Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848.
Sunday 21st.—Battle of Mahidpoor, 1817.
Monday 22nd.—The Mahrattas entered Delhi, 1772.—Insurrection in Jamaica, 1831.—Battle of Ferozeshah, 1845.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 15th Dec.

From Ahmedabad to Mrs. Liddle, Ferozepore to Gomiram Koopchund, Cannanore to Hurydass Sunkerdass, Musjid Bunder, Cochin to Bordes, Deesa to Surujmull Hemchund, Cochin to Hormusjee Rustomjee & Sons.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Dec 6	KURRACHEE............	Dec 9
AGRA............	Dec 5	LAHORE	Dec 3
ALLAHABAD	Nov 20	LONDON	Nov 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov 25	MAURITIUS	Nov 12
ALEXANDRIA	Nov 25	MADRAS	Dec 10
BANGALORE	Dec 9	MALTA	Nov 23
COCHIN	Nov 29	MEERUT	Dec 9
CALCUTTA	Dec 6	OUDE	Dec 5
CAPE	Oct 4	PUNJAUB	Dec 3
CEYLON	Nov 29	PENANG	Nov 24
DELHI	Dec 9	RANGOON	Nov 1
FRANCE	Nov 20	SUEZ	Nov 18
HONGKONG	Nov 22	SINGAPORE	Nov [illegible]

NOTICE.—Lady FRERE will be happy to receive visitors at Parell, on Monday evening, the 15th instant, from 5 to half-past 6 o'clock, and on every subsequent Monday evening during her stay at Parell.

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 10th December 1862.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on every succeeding Thursday, until further notice.

Gentlemen will be pleased to signify to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting their intention of attending.

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 11th December 1862.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862.

THE situation of the convict Khemchund Kurrumchund is a subject of much anxiety at present to many minds. We approach this subject with great delicacy; and we desire to do it in no other spirit than that which animates British criminal jurisprudence. Our chief reason for directing attention to it today is, that we had yesterday a private interview with a gentleman who has visited the convict and conversed freely with him, and who is thoroughly convinced that he is not the murderer. The gentleman to whom we refer is a native Christian Missionary—one who has enjoyed the advantage of a British Collegiate education, and whose great experiential knowledge of native character is combined with the highest intelligence. No one in the community, perhaps, is better qualified to form a judgment of the real character of the convict from personal interviews with him. He has had several such interviews, and he is thoroughly convinced, as we have already said, that Khemchund is not the murderer. We attach much importance to this opinion *per se*, all the more when viewed in connection with the evidence in the case. The evidence that convicted Khemchund was that of Babajee Sonoo, who testified that he was an eye-witness of the murder and that Khemchund was actually engaged with Suntoo in the perpetration of it; and of Visram Dwarkajee, the policeman of the district, who testified that he saw Khemchund leave the house in company with Suntoo immediately after the time that the murder was said by Babajee to have been perpetrated. This is all the evidence against Kemchund. It is certainly very strong. In the absence of any counter evidence it would be conclusive. It must be remembered that this is not all the evidence in the case for the prosecution. The evidence of the woman Gunga, the kept mistress of the murdered man, is very conclusive, but condemnatory exclusively of Suntoo. There is, however, counter evidence in the case as regards Khemchund. We refer not simply to the evidence of those who saw him on business on the day of the murder, or to the testimony of those who testified to his respectable character; but to the declaration that has been made by Suntoo of the innocence of Khemchund. It is not to be doubted that she had an accomplice in her crime; but in her declration she does not criminate any one else. This certainly looks suspicious: but it is merely suspicious. She might feel it her bounden duty in her circumstances to clear one who had no part in the murder, while she did not feel called upon to criminate her actual accomplice. We could not consider the fact of her omission to criminate another as in any important degree weakening the effect of her declaration of Khemchund's innocence. The evidence, then, of Khemchund's innocence is strong. If the evidence in his favor is in any degree weakened by the omission of the guilty woman to criminate any one else, when it is clear she must have had an accomplice; the evidence against him is in as great a degree weakened by the great probability that the witnesses who gave it, from having been accustomed to see him at Suntoo's house, concluded that the person they saw was he without being very particular in their observation. There is, then, strong evidence both against Khemchund and in his favor. The evidence on one side counterbalances that on the other, to such a degree at least as to raise a reasonable doubt in the mind as to his actual guilt. There are, moreover, considerations which have a certain degree of weight in his favor. He is a Marwaree, and as such he must have a natural abhorrence of destroying life. We say natural, because this abhorrence would be instilled in him from his infancy. The chief point in the religion of his caste, the chief duty which it inculcates, is that which relates to the preservation of life. All righteousness consists in preserving life, all guilt in destroying it. There is strong presumptive evidence that such a man would not commit murder, at all events that he would require an overwhelming motive to induce him to do it. No such motive appears in his case. We sympathise deeply with the anxieties of those who have the disposal of such a case as this in their hands. We should be very sorry if any thing that we have now said would cause the slightest embarrassment to the Chief Justice or to the Governor-in-Council, provided they see their own way clearly in the matter. Should they, however, sympathise with the doubts of many as to the guilt of the male convict, it would be acting in the spirit of British criminal jurisprudence to give the convict the benefit of such doubt and to restore him to society. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we should think that the ends of justice in this case would be fully answered by the punishment of the convict of whose guilt the evidence left no room for doubt.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15*th Dec.*, 4 P.M.

THE steamer *Madras* from Australia anchored.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15*th December* 1862.

Arrived steamer *Madras* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th November and King George's Sound 2nd December.

No news of importance received.

Parliament resumed on the 20th November, the extention of feeder branches of the main Lines of Railway by private capital is noticing attention.

Mackinlay, the South Australian explorer, has received from the Government of that colony by vote of Parliament a sum of 1,000 pounds in token of the Public Appreciation of his services

The favorite steam ship *City of Sydney* has been totally lost off Green Cape in a fog. The political aspect of affairs in New Zealand unchanged. Coffee light enquiry. Metals dull market, Sugar large arrivals and prices fluctuating.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 12th AND 18th NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Steam Ship *Behar*, G J. Brooks, Commander, arrived in harbour at Eleven o'clock last night, with the Mails of November 12th and 18th. She left Suez, November 29th and Aden on the 6th instant.

The *Behar* brings specie to amount of £1,400,000.

Shipping at Suez, P. & O. Company's Steam Ships *Bengal*, and *Sultan*, H. M. S. *Feroze*, M. I. Steam Ship *Cornbrage*, sailed for Calcutta November 28th.

Shipping at Aden, H. M. S. *Semiramis*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton,—Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Rev. W. Carr, Major Fitz Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. Hawson, Misses Holo, Worswick, and Grimshaw, Mrs. Birdwood, Child and Infant, European and native servant, Mrs. Aspinall and Infant, Messrs. Racu, Gobelle, and Cheetham, Mrs. Keilly, Mr. Brown, Assistant Surgeon O'Brien, Messrs. Heather, Taylor, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Milner, Marks and Bell, Messrs. Dundas, G. Aillair and Parker, T. Butler, L. Hyarons, P. King, G.A. Titmaish, P. and O. Company's service.

From Marseilles,—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Spencer Compton, Capt. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Stems, Infant and Native servant, Messrs. Mull, Percival, G. A. Ketheridge, J. J. Border, Mr. and Mrs. Marrogrisdan, Lieut. Cole and Mrs. Kirby, Surgeon S. T. Brown, Captain G. F. Pearson, Archdeacon Boys, Messrs. Dove and G. F. Agnew, Lieut. J. F. Lloyd, Messrs. Albert, Humbert, Bugnall and J. Kieisu, and Major Ashburner.

From Suez—The Archbishop of Goa, Rev. Messrs. Pinto, Leise, Teneira, Messrs. Saba and Howard, Rev. Mr. Teirada, and 5 European and 2 Native servants.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The French government has invited the Cabinets of England and Russia to co-operate in proposing an armistice of six months to the American belligerents. The English Government, acknowledging the humane object of the proposal, has declined for the present to accede to it, principally on the ground that it would not be accepted by the Federal government. The proposal has also been declined by Russia.

The Democrats continue to gain in the elections in the Federal States. The State of New York has elected 19 Democratic and 12 Republican candidates. The election of the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York has been carried by a great majority.

No movements of importance have occurred between the belligerents in America. General M'Clellan was pressing forward, and some fighting had taken place between the advanced troops. Lee's forces in Virginia were about to be augmented by the troops under General Bragg. The Federals and Confederates are close upon each other in Mississippi. General Butler was reported to have landed at Pensacola, with 7000 men.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a note to the Turin Cabinet, in which he declares that the French government has always proclaimed its determination to protect the Pope, and indicates that it has no intention of withdrawing from Rome.

Several promotions in the army, and appointments to the Order of the Bath have taken place on the occasion of the Prince of Wales coming of age. Amongst the persons so distinguished were the Duke of Cambridge, General Blakeney, Lord Gough Lord Clyde, and Admiral Sir Graham Hamond.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major-General F. A. Reid, C.B., Retired List, Madras Army—Colonel John Lloyd, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellanous: General Eden—Mr. Thomas Mills, M.P.—The Baroness Stafford.

The American minister at Madrid has made an ample apology to the Spanish government for the illegal conduct of the captain of the Montgomery, and offorded any satisfaction that may be demanded.

Baron Gros has been appointed to succeed Count Flahault as French ambassador at London.

Demonstrations in favour of Prince Alfred are taking place in Greece.

Mr. George Clive is about to resign the office of Under-Secretary of the Home Department. He will be succeeded by Mr. Henry Austin Bruce.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The court has removed to Windsor.

The candidates for the representation of Southampton are the Lord Mayor of London, Conservative, and Captain Mangles, Liberal.

Mr. Pender, of Manchester and London, is a candidate for the vacant seat for Totnes.

The new Whitworth shell has been tried at a range of 800 yards against a target stronger than the Warrior target. It was completely successful.

The Servian government has protested against the terms of peace imposed upon it by the late Conference at Constantinople.

The chief of the secret police of Warsaw has been found assassinated in his house.

There are alarming reports in circulation as to the nature of the malady under which the Sultan is suffering.

The French have fortified Orizaba in Mexico, and made it a safe base of operations.

The King of Spain has fallen from his horse, and dislocated his arm.

On November 13 Parliament was formally prorogued to the 13th January.

London has lately been visited by some dense fogs, which plunged the streets at mid-day into total darkness.

H. P. Onslow, Esq., of the Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service, and Assist Surg. A. G. Duff, Bengal Medical Service, have been permitted to resign.

A charge of swindling has been brought at Birmingham against Lieutenant Packe, of the Bombay army.

Lord Palmerston has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. At Edinburgh Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d.; 30 days', 2s. 0⅜d. Bombay, 2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 1d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 109¾.

Consols for Money, 93⅞ to 93½; Ditto, Account, Dec. 4, 92, to 92½ x d.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent.

Money Market quiet.

The Stock Markets are inactive.

Produce Markets generally dull and prices declining. *Tea* very flat. *Silk* very firm at 22s. for No. 3 Tsatlee. *Indigo* remains flat. *Sugar* without improvement. *Rice* quiet. *Saltpetre* dull of sale. *Jute* still declining. *Cutch* nominal. *Shellac* dull of sale.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. to 86s. 6d.; good middling, 87s. to 90s.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed has advanced to 64s. for Calcutta, and to 71s. for Bombay; *Rapeseed* is quoted at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil held at £54 for Ceylon, and at £57 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 27d. per lb.; fair Broach, 16¾d. fair Dhollera, 15d. per lb. Market very dull.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs., 14s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 17s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 4½d. Mule Twist No. 40, good seconds, 28d. per lb. Market continues weak and prices are nominal.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL BROKER'S COTTON CIRCULAR, Nov. 14.

The Market has continued uniformly dull during the week, with a gradual tendency towards lower prices, the trade, although disposed to purchase to a moderate extent, are generally very low in their offers, and have consequently obtained a daily concession in price. American descriptions have declined about ½d. to 1d. per lb., Egyptian ½d. to 1d. per lb. The business in Surats has been to a fair extent, with, however, more pressing sellers prices have consequently been irregular at a decline of fully ½d. per lb. Speculators have taken 480 American, 140 Egyptian, and 1890 Surat; and there are reported for export 340 American, 20 Pernam, 30 Egyptian, and 1450 Surat. The actual export is 15,914 bales. To-day there is a moderate demand, at previous prices; the sales will probably reach 2,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14.—The Union, from Bombay, off the Wight

Nov. 16.—Royal Saxon, from Bombay, making a deal of water and short of provisions; Laughing Water, from Bombay, Euphrates, Guyther, from Bombay, Spirit of the Age, from Mauritius—all at Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.—Duke of Wellington, Ould, for Bombay, from Milford; Cameronian, Sadler, for Bombay, from Liverpool.

Nov. 15.—Nell Gwynn, for Calcutta, from Liverpool.

Nov. 18.—The Golden Fleece (steamer) had not arrived at 1 P.M.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. T. Bell............	Bombay Staff Corps.
Allan Wilson	,, Civil Engineer.
Capt. H. A. Drought...	Indian Navy, Retired.
Lieut. H. H. James ...	,,

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut. A. G. F. Hogg... Bombay Staff Corps 3mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Grimes.	Bombay 17th N.I.
Capt. J. Harpur	,, Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. W. Hill............	,, 1st L.C.
Assist.-Surgeon T. Miller ...	,,
Sub.-Conductor T. Ryan......	,,

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel John Lloyd, Retired List, Bombay Army, Nov. 3.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles	Received via Southampton
CALCUTTA ...	Oct. 9	Nov. 14.	—
MADRAS	,, 14		
BOMBAY	,, 12		
BURMAH	Sept. 30		
CHINA......	,, 27		
CEYLON	Oct. 17		

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, *Nov.* 25*th* 1862.

America, Nov. 13th.

M'Clellan deposed from the Command of the Federal Army for alleged insubordination; succeeded by Burnside.

Panic in Stock Market.

Garibaldi's ball safely extracted.

Cotton Market Steady; prices slightly advanced; Surats eleven to eighteen pence.

LOCAL.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was yesterday fired from the Saluting Battery on the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir William Mansfield, on board H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, to Surat, on a tour of inspection.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

MARCH.—" Lord Dangan"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE —" William Tell"............	*Rossini.*
WALTZ —" Immortellen"	*Gung'l.*
SELECTION.—(op) " Lucrezia Borgia"......	*Donizetti*
MORCEAUX Obligato for Fugelhorn.........	*Suppi.*
QUADRILLE.—" Campbell Minstrels"......	*D'Albert.*
GALOP.—" Dixey Lana"	*Cooti.*

THE Sale of Ladies' Work, embracing children's dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy articles; and of toys, books, working-materials, &c. &c., which is to be held at the Free General Assembly's Institution (entrance from Khetwadi) will commence this forenoon and continue to the evening. It will also be held to-morrow throughout the day.

The whole proceeds, which we hope will not be inconsiderable, will be devoted to Educational and other Missionary purposes.

CONVICTS IN THE MURDER CASE.—The sentence of death passed upon the woman Suntoo has, we hear, been committed to transportation for life; while that passed upon the male prisoner Khemjee Currumchund will be carried out on the 2 9th instant. We were misinformed in stating yesterday that Suntoo had confessed her guilt. On the contrary both the prisoners refrain from making any confession whatever, and adhere to their former statement that they were innocent, and that the deceased had committed suicide by strangling: Suntoo repeats her story that Khemjee had not been to her house at all that day.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 14th Dec. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. steady.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 82.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
GOA.—Cool wind steady from East.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 78.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.
MADRAS.—Rainy N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy Ther 79.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, fair day.

At 9 hours of the 15th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.W. Ther. 81.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther 80.
GOA.—Cool, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, moderate wind N.E.
MADRAS.—Cloudy N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy morning. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.
GALLE.—Cloudy; light winds. Ther. 78.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of makings Laws and Regulations held yesterday at noon in the Town Hall, there were present, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, President, in the chair; the Hon. W. E. Frere, the Hon. J. D. Inverarity, the Hon. A. J. Lewis, the Hon. W. B. Tristram, the Hon. A. D. Robertson, the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett, and the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai; also Mr. Havelock, Secretary, and Mr. West, Under-Secretary to Government.

The President opened the business of the day by presenting and reading the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors.

At the suggestion of the Honorable Mr Juggonath, one or two alterations having been made, the Bill was passed,—the Hon. Mr. Premabhai alone voting against it.

The rest of the business having been postponed, the Council adjourned till Friday the 19th instant at two o'clock P.M.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 13th December 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits............	,,	1,11,68,467
Other Deposits	,,	98,81,047
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding......	,,	6,60,406
Rest	,,	4,61,387
Rupees...		2,73,96,307

Assets.

Government Securities............	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	,,	56,81,390
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	7,85,503
Bills discounted	,,	53,27,057
Dead Stock	,,	2,99,143
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	17,34,473
Cash ....Rs. 51,56,926 Securities .... ,, 20,11,541	,,	71,68,467
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	51,45,509
Rupees...		2,73,96,307

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Yenka Rajana. Narsee Rajana deposed, "I am a bricklayer and live at Kamatipoora. The deceased was a labourer and worked under me. Yesterday noon some labourers were engaged in pulling down a wall of the compound of the Patent Slip Company. The deceased was engaged in bringing stones, where I was working. I heard some body cry, "*pais, pais.*" I saw that the wall was coming down; and immediately it fell upon the deceased who was there. He had lately come from Golconda, his native country, and was ignorant of the language spoken here. Had he understood he might have removed himself. He was injured on both legs and abdomen, and was bleeding profusely Bapajee Khemajee conveyed the deceased to the Jamsetjee Hospital."

Mr. Joseph Anderson deposed,—"I am the Resident Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Hospital. The deceased was admitted into Hospital at two o'clock yesterday. He was in a dying state at the time with a cold skin, and barely perceptible pulse, and was evidently suffering from severe shock to the system. There were several contused and enervated small wounds on both feet, the patient having in my opinion died from the shock of the nervous system, such shock being been caused by the falling of a wall on him."

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of shock to his nervous system accidentally caused by a wall having fallen upon him."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 15TH DEC.

BEFORE N. OLIVER, ESQ.)

NEGLIGENCE OF A BUGGYWALLA.—Fazulla Hasee was brought up on charge of driving his buggy along the Apollo Street, on Monday the 15th instant, in a manner so rash and negligent, as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring the Shigram of Mr. Henry Somerville.

Mr. Henry Somerville deposed.—I am an assistant in a merchant's office. This morning half an hour ago, as I was in the Shigram, driving through the Apollo Street towards the Fort Gate and just as we were passing the *Bombay Gazette* Office, defendant drew his buggy round, and came in collision with my shigram, and broke the shaft. My coachman pulled sharp up and turned to the left, as sharp as he could. The defendant was on his wrong side.

Cross-examined by defendant.—I don't see how my coachman drove against you.

The above statement having been corroborated by the testimony of two persons, His Worship found the defendant guilty of the charge, and fined him twenty Rupees; in default to be incarcerated in the House of Correction with hard labour for the period of six months. His Worship at the same time advised Mr. Somerville to bring an action of damages against the buggywalla in the Court of Small Causes.

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Theft.—Mahadoo Ellapa, Heera Goondee, and Mahadoo Dhondee were charged with stealing eight Rupees and five annas, the property of Cowarjee Tamooljee.

Cowarjee Tamooljee deposed.—I am a Parsee priest employed in the High Court. I know the prisoners since they were apprehended. This morning at about half-past eight o'clock, I put this bundle of money, eight Rupees and five annas, in my shop in the market. My son keeps the shop for me. I then went out and on my return, I found several persons in the shop, and these three prisoners in custody of a sepoy. The bundle of money was missing from the shop, and was in the sepoy's hand.

Muckoond Essooba, Policeman No. 875 deposed.—*This morning at about eight or half past-eight o'clock, I saw the first prisoner go into prosecutor's shop, and take up this bundle. He came down and handed it to the second, who gave it to the third. I secured the third and another sepoy secured the first and second. This bundle of money was found in the third prisoner's hands.*

The prisoners were found guilty of the charge, and His Worship ordered the first prisoner to receive twelve stripes, and second and third were sentenced to three months hard labour in the House of Correction.

Theft.—The following information was laid yesterday before the Police Court, by one Sudanund Sureecrustna, charging Dyal Purshotum, and Hurkisson Ramdass with stealing his goods of the value of about six hundred Rupees.

Sudanund Shreecrustna deposed on solemn affirmation. I am a merchant and carry on business in the name of Sudanund Shreecrustna and Company. I have no partners, my place of business is in Hummum Street in the Fort. On the 18th November last, I saw one bale containing one hundred pieces of T cloth in my godown, in Punnuswadee, together with many other goods. I locked the godown last Friday, the 12th December. On going to my godown at nine o'clock P.M. of the same day I found the lock of the godown opened, and on entering and counting the bales I found that one bale was missing. I made a report to the Police immediately. About ten o'clock that night the Police apprehended the prisoner Dyal in the same house in which my godown is situate, on a charge of stealing one bale of T cloths. He denied the charge. In consequence of what a woman named Gunga said at twelve o'clock that night we went with the Police to the house of the prisoner Hurkisson at Bhoywada, and he was asked by the sepoy whether he knew any thing about the missing bale. He denied all knowledge of it. Then a sepoy seeing a part of a piece of T cloth said to Hurkisson, where did you get this piece. Then he Hurkisson admitted and said that Dyal and he had stolen a bale containing a hundred pieces and kept at Mooljee's shop. Hurkisson was then taken in company with Dyal and Gunga to the house of Mooljee who was asked if he had the T cloths. He denied at first, but afterwards took us to the shop of one Chooneeram in Coombar Tookra, who gave up sixty-six pieces of T cloths to the Police. I verily believe those to be part of the hundred pieces of T cloths stolen from me. Then we returned to Mooljee's shop, where we found two pieces and two half pieces of T cloth. He said I bought one hundred pieces of Dyal and Hurkisson. I have seen eighty-six pieces of T cloths in the Police Court, which I verily believe to be part of those stolen from me as they bear the mark of Watson, Bogle & Co. All the one hundred pieces stolen were my property of the value of six hundred Rupees.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Dyal.—Chooneeram produced the pieces at the request of Mooljee. Magistrate. You produced half a piece and Hurkisson produced nearly a whole piece.

Postponed.

EXHIBITION OF THE HINDOO GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools took place on Saturday afternoon last at Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's garden-house at Girgaum. The assembly was held in the large hall of the mansion, on the left of which were arranged the seats for the visitors, and on the right were seated on low benches the children numbering about 400; in the centre were chairs for Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, in the front of which was a table covered with scholarship certificates, work-boxes, and books for prizes. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided on the occasion; a large number of ladies and European and Native gentlemen were present at the Meeting, among whom were observed, Lady Frere, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Tristram, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, Brigadier and Mrs. Liddell, Colonel and Miss Lynch, Colonel French, Captain and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Connon, Miss Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. J. R. Arthur, Dr. Steadman, Captain Leach, Major Annesley, Rev. Mr. Aitken, Rev. Mr. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and two Misses Maneckjee Cursetjee; the Persian Consul; Messrs. W. T. Roper, W. R. Hoare, R. Wallace, A. Wallace, J. Firth, Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Bomonjee Framjee Cama, Venayekrow Juggonathjee, Bhawoo Dajee, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Framjee Nesserwanjee, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Cursondass Madowdass, Dossabhoy Nowrojee, Ardaseer Framjee, Narayen Dajee, Cursondass Mooljee, Cassonathjee Nathoobhoy, Luxmeedass Khimjee, Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Sorabjee Pestonjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Byramjee Nanabhoy, Dadabhoy Byramjee, Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen, Rao Saheb Ramchunder Balcrustna, Ragonath Narayen, Javerilall Oomiashunker, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Nanabhoy Rustomjee, &c. &c.

Before the proceedings commenced, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere went among the different classes of the girls, and viewed and enquired into all that was interesting to know about them; no doubt they felt it interesting to see so many Hindoo girls assembled, who by their bright intelligent looks shewed that they really appreciated the instruction they were receiving. The chair having been taken Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen, Secretary of the Society, read the following

Report.

May it Please Your Excellency,—Permit me to express to your Excellency the warmest and most respectful thanks of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, for the honor vouchsafed us to-day by the presence of your Excellency. We would at the same time fain tender to Lady Frere, the loyal homage of many a silent, yet grateful, heart in the Native Community of this Presidency. Animated to sustained efforts by the characteristic sympathy of the representatives of our most Gracious Sovereign, the lustrous model to Asian womanhood of domestic virtues, the truest friends of Western India, do not cherish an idle day dream when they predicate that, under auspecies so bright and splendid, the cause of civilization among us, if as yet, but in its dawn, will, at no distant day, attain the full noon throughout the length and breadth of the dominions confided to your Excellency, of general recognition and of tranquil joy.

The institutions of a beneficent administration like your Excellency's constitute nobler trophies than any that the shock of war can give. Partakers as the loyal inhabitants of this portion of India have been in every peril which has menaced the stability of British rule, and emulous as they have been of British devotion on many a field, beneath the same standard, it is but natural that the people on this side of the Peninsula, should seek to participate, with their English fellow subjects in the benefits of education. It is to stimulate that generous humanizing rivalry that under the Presidency of your Excellency and honored with the presence of Lady Frere, we are here to-day. Devoted to the throne whose glory in letters, not less than its renown in arms, forms a bulwark against anarchy and barbarism, and mindful of the tradition, "familiar in our mouths as household words" that, from the Dekhan to Sind, and from the classic Indus to the farther Ganges, has inseparably associated, during many troubled and eventful years the name of Frere with the prosperity of our race.

Per tot discrimina rerum and especially with the cause we have at heart, let it be our aim to practically manifest by sustained energy, our grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon the cause of native education by your Excellency's presence on this occasion, and the luster shed over our enterprise by Lady Frere in graciously acceding to the prayer of the society to reward with her fair hands the most deserving pupils of the Society's Girl Schools.

Before your Excellency are assembled to-day more than three hundred pupils from the Society's Girls' Schools, daughters of respectable members of all sections of the Hindu community, not a few of whom are from families in the front rank of local society, feeling a natural desire to improve their minds, and who, if it had not been for the Society's schools, might to this day have remained in the depths of ignorance. Our schools have now entered on their 14th year. The Marathi Hindu schools were founded on the 1st October 1849, and the two Gujarathi Hindu schools on the 16th June 1851 and on the 2nd July 1854 respectively. Their history is well known. Six schools in the first instance were started, (three Marathi, and three Parsi) they were gratuitously taught by volunteer tutors, members of the society, from seven to ten A.M. daily, that being the only time they could spare, as they were all teachers or students in the Elphinstone Institution. After about six months, the noble generosity of four Parsi gentlemen, who would not permit their names to be known, enabled the society to appoint paid masters for two years. When [illegible] exhausted, [illegible] the general public [illegible] pecuniary assistance [illegible] years. I need hardly say that since the gentlemen who took these schools under their charge have not only maintained them but that three schools are, I believe, getting on prosperously. After the Parsi schools had left the Society's protection, the Managing Committee under the guidance of their able and zealous President (now our esteemed honorary President) Dr. Bhau Daji issued circulars, stating the actual condition and resources of the Girls' Schools, and concluding with an appeal to the Hindu merchants and gentry of the Island for pecuniary aid, since then our schools have been maintained in the following manner.

School No 1.

This school, which is the best was maintained by President Dr. Bhau Daji by giving a monthly allowance of Rupees 40, until some native gentlemen of wealth, came forward to endow the school permanently. Three years had elapsed, however, before this step was taken; the Society therefore to mark their sense of Dr. Bhau Daji's services to the cause of education, and their acknowledgment of his generous support of the school for upwards of three years, resolved to raise a fund for its support by public subscriptions and to endow the school in Dr. Bhau Daji's name. An appeal was made and liberally responded to by the inhabitants Europeans and Natives, but especially Parsis and Gujarathi Hindus. The following funds are now in the Secretary's charge on account of this school.

Five per cent Loan Notes ....Rs.	12,000
Four..	1,000
Rupees.	13,000

and cash balances at the Bank of Bombay Rs. 1683-11-10

School No. 2.

This establishment was supported by the Hon'ble Jagonnath Sunkersett since the 1st January 1859 by a permanent annual donation of Rupees 300. A small but neat school-house has also been given rent-free by the same gentleman.

School No. 3

Has been maintained since 1860 by Sett Bhugwandas Purshotumdas with a permanent annual donation of Rs. 600.

Schools Nos. 4 and 5.

These two Guzerathi Hindu Schools have, since 1st January 1859, been supported by our host Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhai, with a permanent annual donation of Rupees 1,000 and a rent-free room in his Fort residence for School No. 5, which he was not bound to supply. Besides the resources just enumerated, we have a general fund consisting of the following sums:—

Four per cent Government paper worth...Rupees	3,000
Hemabai Vakadchund prize fund (5 per cent Government paper	500
Rukhmabai Kibay, prize fund presented by Daji Saheb Kibay of Indore (Four per cent Govt. paper)	2,500
The Elphinstone Testimonial prize fund (being a sum received from the committee appointed by the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College an Institution to raise funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Mountstuart Elphinstone Since invested in Government Notes	2,400
Bhugwandass Purushottumdass prize fund Rs.	1,200
Jumnabhai prize fund (5 p. c. note of Rs. 1,000)	1,000

These, your Excellency, are the sinews of war, with which we are to fight the battle against ignorance; the way has been already indicated; and our own sustained exertions, unremitting patience, and public spirit must do the rest. Our resources are withal humble, our individual strength is poor, but union is strength; a firm reliance in the inexhaustible mercies of Providence alone has nerved us for our task, and if we are true to ourselves we feel assured in our own hearts that we shall not be forsaken. The British Government of India, an unexampled phenomenon in the history of Political Science has nobly educated us, and I trust we shall be able to prove that education has not been thrown away on us; at any rate, I venture to assure your Excellency that led by our worthy President we shall try to work to the best of our ability and energy. Former reports of the Society have supplied information with regard to the practical working of the schools up to April 1862. The committee of management appointed examiners to conduct the annual examinations which were accordingly held last month. The reports are submitted.

School No. I.

Dr. Bhau Daji's Girl's School.

This is still the best, but its very superiority appears to have worked somewhat injuriously. It has distanced all competition and emulation being wanting, it has remained in an efficient but stationary condition during the past year.

School No. II

Jagonnath Sunkersett Girls' School.

The first class of last year having left, the present year's first class does not stand as high as it might have done. The school though sadly in want of more assistance is doing well.

School No. III.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdas Girls' School

Has made decided progress and is in some respects rivalling school No. 1. The Marathi examiners remark as follows:

"We are of opinion that the general condition of the schools is, on the whole, satisfactory. Female education, it is gratifying to observe, has taken a good root in Bombay. It was commenced under fair auspices and has gone on in a creditable manner. Its further progress is obstructed by social causes which time alone will remove. It cannot yet be brought under the dominion of strict discipline, to which, however, our efforts must continually tend. It is not a little if in this state we even maintain uniformly the stage of improvement the schools have attained to."

I now proceed to the Gujarathi Schools. These it will be remembered are entirely supported by Mr. Mangaldass Nathubhai.

School No. IV.

Mangaldass Nathubhai Girls' School No. I.

The state of this school is very unsatisfactory. It seems to have retrograded. The discipline is lax, and the examiners are decidedly of opinion that without a staff of superior teachers the defects pointed out will not be removed.

School No. V.

Mangaldass Nathubhai Girls' School No. II.

The relative (but not the absolute) progress of this school has on the whole been fair; but it still labours under many disadvantages not the least of which are, a want of suitable accommodation and one or more superior teachers. A person on Rs. 12 per month (which is the pay of the present incumbent), is not likely to be a very competent instructor. Amongst other things, the examiners remark that:—"An important omission will be observed in the classes from which our pupils are drawn. No Bhattia girl attends our schools. The Students' Society have yet to exert their influence with this hitherto inaccessible class. Considering that male education has recently been introduced amongst them, we are not suprised to see that the prejudices against female education have not yet been overcome. We hope, however, that with the decrease of the pernicious influence of the Maharaja's, better things are yet in store for them.

Such, your Excellency, is the state of our schools. Now a few words as to our own proceedings during the past six months and our future aims and prospects. Your Excellency will perceive from what I have just read, that the number of schools has remained stationary; not so, however, the number of schools, which has increased since 1855 from 265 to 403, the latter, being the number of girls now on the roll.

Considering the amount of the population and the extent of our resources it is clear that the present number is small. The insufficiency of means, is, however, the only cause, that now I have reason to think, depresses us. I do not mean to say that prejudices against what I may be permitted to call the European system of female education, do not unfortunately linger in native society. Whole classes of the native community are as the Gujarathi examiners have remarked still in a state of dense ignorance. Withal I am happy to say, that if in our own day certain prejudices exist, they do so like ill-omened birds of night afraid to wing their unholy flight in the light of knowledge and of science, and only hovering over spots which have not as yet been eradiated by the life-giving beams of Learning. Our abilities are humble; but God willing, we shall do our best. Schools for girls could be easily multiplied in Bombay, if the money were forthcoming. The Gujarati Schools are decidedly behind the Marathi ones, but for this the present Managing Committee is not at all responsible. When Sett Manguldass promised his donation, a sub-committee containing many influential settias was organized. Seven members represented the Society in this committee which had its own Secretary. This was at once designed to enlist the sympathy and the active co-operation of the richer classes; but the hopes of all the friends of education were frustrated. The committee if I mistake not, never assembled even once during the last two years; the superintendence was lax; in fact all the evils without any compensating benefits of the system of double Government, were the consequences. Mr. Mangaldass regretted the event with the committee, and at our suggestion the sub-committee was abolished. Since then the new superintendents have begun to visit the schools regularly; the President, the Secretary, and other members of the Managing committee likewise occasionally paid visits to these as well as to the Marathi schools. But the labours of six months are scarcely sufficient to atone for the neglect of years. The attendance at our schools is, I regret to remark, not very regular; but increased vigilance, better teaching, frequent visits by members and other friends of female education, more encouragement to the pupils, and above all, intense perseverance, can alone in course of time remove this and many other difficulties, our progress may be slow, but we are neither frightened nor disheartened on that account.

To improve the status our schools many other things are requisite. The assistance of Messrs. Mungaldass Nathubhai, Bhugwandass Purushottumdass, Karsandass Madhaudass and the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett, has enabled us this year to provide our schools with small libraries. But in order to insure improvement there must be a superior class of teachers on good salaries, and efforts must be made to improve the present teachers by a system of lectures adapted to their capacities. The want of a Lady Superintendent is felt, and it is our wish to try to get [illegible] who would in concert with their wives, assume the general charge and [illegible] of managing the schools. It is a matter of [illegible] complaint, that under the present system [illegible] schools at too early an age, this however [illegible], and we prefer the schools to suffer from this drawback than to allow grown up girls to remain in our schools at present.

The Gujarathi Examiners have alluded to the system of popular lectures which was introduced by Dr. Bhau Daji and Mr. Venayekrow Wassoodeojee some years ago in connection with the girls' schools with considerable success. It is the intention of the present committee of management to revive the system; but circumstances do not permit an immediate beginning being made, and we would let deeds rather than promises to attest our zeal in the sacred cause of education.

The expenses of this day's exhibition have been defrayed by Mr. Manguldass Nathubhai, who has also given Rupees 400 for prizes and Rupees 100 for two Scholarships to be given to the best Gujarathi girls during the ensuing year. We have also to thank Dr. Bhau Daji for Rupees 100 for prizes to-day. Mr. Kurrandass Madhavdass has contributed the sum of Rupees 300 to the same purpose, Mr. Hunsraj Kurumsi an equal amount, and the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett, Rupees 75.

I have very great pleasure in reading the following letters received after the examination:—

Rao Saheb Viswanath Narayen Mandlik, &c.

Sir,—Your President having kindly invited me to a private examination of the Girls' Schools, I remarked with great pleasure the progress made by them in learning. To prove to you and to the native public the sincerity of my convictions, I beg to forward Rupees 1,200 as my contribution to the funds of the schools endowed in the name of my deservedly respected friend Dr. Bhau Daji. I have also great pleasure in forwarding Rupees 300 for the distribution of prizes at the next exhibition. I have, &c.,

Hunsraj Karamsi.

To Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik. &c.

Dear Sir,—Being of opinion that the cause of Native Female Education still requires the holding out of inducements to study, I have in consultation with your worthy President, resolved to endow two or three prizes permanently to be given every year to the best girls under such condition as your Committee may deem proper to prescribe, and therefore beg to forward herewith a sum of Rupees 1,200 for the purpose,—Your Faithfully,

Bhugwandass Purshotumdas.

Bombay, 21st November 1862.

To Rao Saheb Vishwanth Narayen Mandlik, &c.

Sir.—I beg to enclose a cheque for Rs. three hundred (300) as my contribution to the Society's fund for giving prizes to deserving masters and pupils of the Society's Schools. I beg also to send you a five per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. (1000) one thousand only to endow a Scholarship or a medal in the name of my honored grandmother, Jamnabai.—I am, &c.

Karsandas Madhaodas.

25th November 1862.

The elder children were then examined in various branches of their studies, by Rao Saheb Vishwanath, Mr. Bala Mungesh, B. A., and Mr. Javerilall Umiashunker; they gave very intelligent and prompt answers to the various questions put to them in Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, showing that their minds had been well imbued with a rudimentary knowledge of common things, as also evincing the pains taken by their teachers in imparting such knowledge. A few Guzeratee and Marathee Hindoo Girls also repeated some songs with pretty good taste and feeling, the singing of the latter being rather more harmonious than that of the former. Specimens of embroidery and Berlin wool work executed by the girls were next exhibited to the ladies and elicited much approbation; after which Lady Frere distributed the prizes to the successful girls, and also *pugress* (turbans) to the teachers, the last of which appeared a novel feature in the proceedings.

Sir Bartle Frere expressed on behalf of himself and Lady Frere, and of the assembled company, the gratification which the proceedings of the evening had afforded them, and he added that he wished especially to state, on behalf of Government, their high appreciation of the spontaneous efforts which had been made by the gentlemen of the Society in promoting female education, and their sense of the great progress which had been already made. His Excellency could not help contrasting what they had witnessed this evening with what he had seen nearly twenty-eight years before in what he believed was the first school established for females of the upper classes in Western India.

Nothing could be stronger than the contrast between the little band of Bramminee Girls, who were taught reading and writing almost by stealth in the Verandah of a ruinous old palace in Poona and the scene now before them when they saw the children of some of the wealthiest and most intelligent Hindu gentlemen in Bombay assembled in such numbers in that magnificent mansion to receive their prizes before the large and influential assemblage then present. But, as His Excellency said, the chief value of the successful exertions of the Society was to be found in the high and pure motives which had actuated those who took the leading part in this important work. They had been moved by no desire to secure the approval of Government, for Government was necessarily passive in the matter; they had been actuated by no desire for popular applause, for they had too often met with apathy, misrepresentation and even active opposition. He believed they had been successful mainly owing to the purity of their motive, a single-hearted desire to extend to the daughters of their race the same advantages of education which they themselves had enjoyed and so highly valued. Whether we look to the difficulties they have overcome on the progress they had achieved, His Excellency felt assured that Dr. Bhau Daji and his associatess had established their title to be enrolled among the real heroes and benefactors of their race. But while congratulating them on what they had achieved, His Excellency said he would remaind them of the arduous task which still lay before them. They had declared their intention of endeavouring to secure to the women of India the full benefits of an "European system of Education" and looking to what the Society had achieved, His Excellency felt no doubt of their success. But let them ever bear in mind what an European system of education really meant. It meant not merely reading, writing and accounts, the simple rudiments of instruction, but that the woman should be as completely educated as the man. The details of that education would of course vary, but the promise the Society had given involved a pledge not to rest content with the results of their exertions till the women of India were so educated as to be the fit companions of the educated men. It was late in the day to attempt to answer any objections as to what "was the use of all this trouble," and whether the women were not better without it. No such question could possibly arise in the minds of those men who had themselves received and appreciated a good education. To all others, His Excellency would simply say that it was the fixed and deliberate opinion not of England only but of all civilised Europe, that no nation could have a pretence to the character of a civilised nation, in which the women were not on a par with the men, in point of refinement and education. Whether civilised Europe was right or wrong in this opinion he would not, His Excellency said, now discuss. He would only assure those among his native friends who had any doubts on the subject that Europe would always distrust the highest pretensions to civilization in which this one distinctive mark was wanting. It would be said that a good female education involved great expense: of this there could be no doubt, for the report which had just been read pointed to the expense as the one great obstacle, which remained, but this was a point on which they would find that the greater progress they made the more would their ideas on the subject expand. At present a few rupees seemed a very large sum to pay for the instruction of the daughters of even the richer members of society, but he believed that before long they wold consider no expenditure too great to secure a really sound education for their daughters. His Excellency would appeal to some of the native ladies and gentlemen near him who had travelled in Europe to illustrate what he stated, they would be able to tell their native friends that not only were the sums which are spent in England on the education of daughters absolutely very large, but that in comparison to the whole family income they are relatively far larger than most native gentlemen would believe possible, and that there was in fact no sacrifice which an ordinary English family of the better classes would not make to have its children but especially the daughters of the family, well educated according to their degree in life. After expressing his concurrence with that portion of the report which pointed to the necessity of home instruction through good governesses and educated mothers of families, His Excellency expressed his conviction that the difficulty with regard to means to which the report alluded would speedily be overcome through the liberality of the native gentlemen of Bombay. In every other respect they might feel confident of success. He appealed to Dr. Bhau Daji's antiquarian researches to confirm his assertion that the non-education of females was a modern innovation totally repugnant to the ancient traditions of the Hindoos: and he instanced Abila Baee Holcar and the present Begum of Bopal as proving that the native ladies of modern days are in no respect inferior to those of ancient days in capacity for filling with distinction the highest and most difficult positions in life.

His Excellency then addressed a few words in Mahratti to the young ladies in the Mahratti classes who were seated near him expressive of the gratification which their progress had afforded to all present: and on behalf of Lady Frere he said that she hoped on her return from Europe that some of the young ladies in these schools would be able to converse with her in English, and in conclusion His Excellency expressed to the President and members of the Committee his hope that they would ere long be able to remove from Bombay the reproach to which he feared it would be liable now that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen would have difficulty in finding among her Bombay subjects any one Hindoo lady of rank who would be able to converse with Her Majesty in her own language.

The assembly then broke up a little before seven o'clock, and repaired to the terrace to view the splendid illuminations in the gardens, which were tastefully decorated with festoons and Chinese lanterns, while a large fountain playing in the midst of them added to the beauty of the scene. The Union Band which was stationed in the centre of the gardens played some lively airs during the intervals. The whole of the arrangements did great credit to the liberality and taste of the worthy host, Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, who alone defrayed the expenses of the exhibition. The children after they had enjoyed the scene, were conveyed home in omnibuses and shigrams at about eight o'clock.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

PLEA SIDE, LATE SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir J. Arnould.)

List of Causes for trial this day.

34 Adamjee Peerjee *vs.* Vundbdass Bhugwandass, part heard.

58 Alexander Henry Campbell *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee Wachia and another.

60 Hurkuntroy Nowrungroy, trading and others *vs.* Bulakeedass Lallchund.

70 Ruttonsey Goculdass *vs.* Laljee Hunraj.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 15th December 1862.

(Before Sir J. Arnould.)

In Re Punja Katchra and three others.

The four insolvents traded together in partnership as dealers in chunam and fire-wood; and two of them also traded together separately in parched rice. These latter were opposed by a Banian creditor on the ground of concealment of property. It appeared that the insolvents were possessed of four machines for pounding rice, which they had not accounted for in the schedule. Insolvents alleged that they had sold the machines, and expended the proceeds thereof for their subsistence; they admitted having omitted to mention this item in the schedule. It appearing also that the insolvents had not accounted for certain materials in their factory, the Hon'ble Commissioner dismissed their petition. The other two insolvents who were unopposed were sworn to the truth of their schedule and discharged.

In Re Shaik Oosman.

This insolvent is a tindal in one of the Light-house boats on a salary of Rs. 30. His liabilities amounted to a sum of Rs. 100, being the amount of a promissory note jointly passed by him and his brother to a Marwaree money-lender. He had stood security for his brother who had received the money, and who having died a few months ago without leaving any assets, the Marwaree threatened to sue the insolvent for the money whereupon he filed the present petition. The Marwaree alleg ed that the insolvent was possessed of a house in his native village, but that he had no proof of the fact. There being no other ground of opposition, the insolvent was sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

In Re Sonabye and Rahimtoola.

The first insolvent was a Mahomedan widow, and the second a dealer in firewood. Their discharge was opposed by a creditor for taxed costs in an Equity suit incurred by him on account of insolvent not signing a deed of sale of a house. The ground of opposition was that the debt was incurred by the vexatious conduct of the insolvent and that the male insolvent was possessed of a house, and the widow of certain gold and silver trinkets, which were concealed on the face of the schedule. The opposing creditor examined two or three witnesses to substantiate his allegation. The Hon'ble Commissioner was of opinion that the costs had been incurred by the insolvents having vexatiously defended in the Equity suit, and ordered the insolvents to be imprisoned for three months. The opposing creditor was ordered to provide *bata* money to the insolvents during the term of their imprisonment in default of his so doing, the insolvents would be set at large.

In Re Oosman Ookerda.

This insolvent was opposed by a Banian grain-dealer on the ground that the schedule was fictitious and that the insolvent had concealed some property. It appeared that the insolvent was possessed of several articles of jewellery which he had pledged with a Marwaree, and which he had not accounted for in the schedule. Insolvent was also unable to satisfy the Court as to the truth of a few items in the schedule. The Hon'ble Commissioner dismissed the petition.

INDIAN.

MADRAS.

We are glad to call attention to the notification that there will be a Meeting of the inhabitants at the People's Park on Saturday afternoon.

We need hardly *urge* the attendance of the Madras Public. Doubtless there will be a great gathering at the People's Park on Saturday next.

We cannot spare room to publish the long list of signatures appended to the requisitions to the Sheriff; the following will suffice:—

To the Sheriff of Madras.

Sir,—We the undersigned request that you will summon a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras, in the People's Park, at a quarter to Five P.M., on Saturday, the 13th instant, to consider the best means of offering a welcome to Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., on his return to India, and of giving expression to the satisfaction and confidence with which they regard his appointment by Her Majesty to the office of Financial Minister of British India.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above requisition, I do hereby convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras, in the People's Park at a Quarter to Five P. M., on Saturday the 13th instant.

John Impett, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Madras, 6th December, 1862.—*Carnatic Telegraph, Dec. 10.*

We learn that "in re-opening of the late Sudder Court, the Judges called upon the Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts to state whether in their opinion it would be expedient to confer on Subordinate Magistrates of the second class, the power of fining witnesses for non-attendance in obedience to summons duly served.

"Their opinion being that the measure is expedient and necessary, the Chief Justice and Judges recommend that the schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure be amended for the purpose of investing Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class with the power of trying offences falling under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code when committed in contempt of their own lawful authority, and inflicting punishment not exceeding simple imprisonment for ten days, or fine three rupees, or both."

The Government order thereon is—

"Steps will be taken to bring before Local Legislature a "Bill to amend the schedule attached to the Code of Criminal Procedure" for the purpose of investing Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class with the power of trying offences falling under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code when committed in contempt of their own lawful authority, and inflicting punishment not exceeding simple imprisonment for two days, a fine of three Rupees or both, as recommended by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We have been favored with the following communication:—" The Commander-in-Chief is making a thorough examination into the state of Cavalry Corps in regard to their doings with Native bankers. His Excellency has come to the conclusion that any European officer indebted to the banker of his regiment, is unfit to hold his appointment, and he intends calling upon all officers to state the sums they owe, their statements being verified by the banker; many will have to look out for squalls. It is His Excellency's determination that the Commanding Officer, and not the banker, shall be commanding officer. Happy are the men who can show clean sheet."—*Mofussilite, Dec. 9.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Camp will be at Jhansie on the 11th. The Camp divides there, the larger portion going to Lucknow, and the Chief with his personal Staff and one or two officers of departments going through Central India.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec. 9.*

CEYLON.

(*From the Overland Examiner, Nov. 29.*)

We are perhaps nearer a Railway than we ever were before. One of the Tenders has been accepted by the Council, and the motion has been carried without even a debate. In a short time Sir Charles MacCarthy, the leader of the opposition of 1856, will have the honour literally "thrust upon him" of having devised and carried out a really practical scheme of a Railway. Probably the Railway Bridge over the Calany will have inscribed upon it the name of the present Governor, and the one over the Mahavilla the name of the present Colonial Secretary. Among the local wonders and achievements which our grandchildren will recount to their own descendants, will be the construction and completion of the great Railway under the Government of Sir Charles MacCarthy and Mr. (afterwards *Sir*) William Charles Gibson.

Let us not however anticipate. Faviell's tender has indeed been accepted, with a saving clause in favour of Ritson and Pickering. But there may be a "slip" between the cup and the lip, which as in our last Railway-transaction may leave us without a Railway and heavily in debt. People *will* speak of the difficulties, aye and even of the impossibility, of a Railway to Kandy. They *will* peep over the Kaduganava Pass as they travel to Kandy, and shrug their shoulders over the thought that it is no ordinary train that will surmount those grim hills. They *will* speak also of the ridiculously low figure at which Mr. Faviell has offered to make the Railway, and chuckle over the idea that the Government of Ceylon, without any of the Wardian enthusiasm of former days, and with all the languid caution and cunctation of the current year, may find the Railway only half-completed, the money gone, and the contractor taking his stand upon some flaw in his contract. Suppose for instance, and we have heard the case put to us by those who know,—suppose the Contractor having spent £500,000 on the easier portion of the road, finds that his profits (at the reasonable rate of 15 per cent) equals £75,000. Deducting his securities and retentions, say £45,000 he has £30,000 of net profit still to his credit. Suppose he chooses to be content (and who will not be?) with this small saving, and throws upon the contract,—What then? But let us not do Mr. Faviell and injustice by even "supposing" such a case; and apologising to him for the impertinent insinuation, turn we to the other side of the picture.

Suppose the Railway built. Suppose also the Railway in actual operation,—though even here there are grumblers who will tell you that the cost of its upkeep will land us on the pleasant dilemma of Insolvency or repudiation;—suppose the income of the Railway will exceed the cost of its maintenance. What a glorious prospect it does open up! You can hardly appreciate it until you have been six times up to Kandy, eating twelve very doubtful breakfasts a Ambepusse and falling asleep on the soft shoulders of a Nattucottaya Chetty, your companion to the left. You can hardly appreciate it until cart-hire has risen to £3.10, and your coffee lies rotting in the store-house of the estate. Let us have the Railway then, by all means. We shall probably have to "back up" Mr. Faviell before he has been long with us. The £800,000 will probably sound very much like £1,600,000 by the end of the four years. Those tremendous "works of magnitude," may have to be put off for a time. But let us have a Railway.

We were never so unanimous before—that is to say, so consistently unanimous. There was a time when gentlemen who went to the Governor, to ask to be taxed afterwards repudiated a railway; but we have since then become unanimous. Cart-hire has risen to £3. 10. We cannot be without a railway. Rice is very cheap in Colombo, but for want of communication, is very dear in Kandy. We must have a railway.

But in real earnest, and apart from all those ridiculous variations of opinion which have distinguished the progress of the Railway question, we beg to congratulate the colony on this unmistakeable step in advance.

In our columns will be found the Railway Report in full, the letter of the Planters' Association to Mr. Corbet, copies of the various Tenders, and other papers connected with the Railway.

In connection with the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the withdrawal of the Marriage Bill deserves to be specially noticed. A new Bill founded on the Civil-Contract scheme has been promised at the next session. The report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill together with Mr. Lorenz's Dissent will be found included in our Council Report, to which we must refer our readers for further details of the proceedings in Council during the fortnight.

The Weather has continued to be unsettled, with hot dusty days and occasional nightly showers. The weather in the interior is reported not to be unfavorable. The crop continues to ripen, but it is not expected to come up quite to the mark. The prospects for next year are said to be very encouraging. Labour is by no means sufficient, and with the inopportune rise of cart-hire, which has already reached somewhere about 4s., the Planting Community have had no ordinary difficulties to contend with this season. The district of Happootelle is rising in importance, and there seems to be much truth in a late remark of our Kandy Correspondent that the Happootelle district bids fair to be in a short time *the* Coffee district of the Island. The result of a sale held at the Kandy Cutcherry last Wednesday, was most satisfactory—1,768 acres of land realizing the enormous sum of £8,393.

We have to report the loss of the Mail Steamer *Colombo* on the 19th when two days out from Galle. She was wrecked on the north end of the Minicoy Island in the Maldives. We have not yet been able to ascertain the particulars of this sad catastrophe; all that we know is that only a portion of the mails has been saved. A steamer from Bombay has already been sent to the scene of the wreck to remove the passengers and crew, all of whom have been providentially saved.

An additional sum of £17, is forwarded to London by the present Mail from the Mercantile Bank in aid of the British Operatives.

INDIAN PRESS.

JOINT-STOCK AMALGAMATIONS.

(*From the Hurkaru, Dec. 3.*)

We are glad to find that a proposed amalgamation between the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Assurance Society, and a local Indian Office, is not to be carried out. Whilst we still adhere to the opinions we have expressed on a previous occasion regarding amalgamations, the recent correspondence, in our own as well as a contemporary's columns, plainly indicates, that the time has arrived for a general principle, or law, to be laid down for the proper guidance and restriction of these measures. A body of Shareholders and Directors, under a prospectus, detailing in the most attractive terms the advantages to the public, in being assured in a certain office, induce insurers to patronise that office from some special confidence in it,—either that the business already done has been conducted on a safe and satisfactory footing, and led to profitable results; or that in the Direction, and the body of shareholders generally, there is a sufficient guarantee of stability to generate the necessary feeling of confidence, which leads a party about to insure his life to select one particular office in preference to another. The foregoing may be, in fact, taken as the basis of the contract, in the first instance, between the assurers and the assured. We fail to perceive under any argument whatever, by what pretext an amalgamation with another Company, no matter under what circumstances, can be made, or justified, without the consent of both the contracting parties. In this instance, the parties to the contract are,—1st, the assurers or shareholders, by their Directors; and—secondly, the Policy-holders or assured. New elements cannot be imported into a contract, we conceive, without the consent of both the contracting parties. On the one side the Insurance Office with its audited accounts of Assets and Liabilities,—its available Funds, and the extent to which they can be called upon, distinctly and prominently set forth, offers for a stipulated rate, based on these details, a special contract. On the side of the assured, in consideration of what is stipulated, it is agreed to pay a certain premium; that is, his risk being fully known to him, and having calculated the contingencies under the statement put forth, he feels secure in the contract he has made as a provision for his family.

In the special case of the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, we have received from a Policy-holder the circular notice which was sent by the Family Endowment Office to its Indian constituents, in July 1861, on the occasion of the amalgamation between the Albert and Medical Invalid Offices and the late Family Endowment Life Assurance Company. Reading this paper carefully,—we publish it elsewhere in our this day's issue,—we think that a more injudicious, or unfair document could not have been penned. It must be borne in mind that it is by one of the parties to a contract, such as we have described,—1st, that thus arbitrality, and opposed to any recognised principle, resolves upon its own dissolution; and 2nd, to combine its business with that of another, or rather other amalgamated offices.

We pass over the various reasons assigned in the circular for this proceeding, otherwise than to show from them, if any thing could more clearly do so, that they fully substantiate all the arguments against it. Under the heading of "advantages" adduced in support of the step taken is,—

"Second.—The future security of the Policy-holders will be that of a highly respectable and powerful Company, whose position, income, and progress are such as to render it proof against fluctuations, which might seriously affect a less important Institution."

That is until a fresh amalgamation may become necessary; and

"Fourth.—In consideration of the great saving of expenses and other advantages *likely* to arise out of the combination of the business of the two Societies, it has been agreed and arranged that the *With Profit Life Assurance* Policy-holders of the "Family Endowment Society shall participate in the profits of the combined Company, upon the same scale" as if their Polices had been Polices granted by the combined Company "on the day on which they respectively bear date;" meaning in effect that the profit class of subscribers to the late Family Endowment Company not having realized their anticipations, are saddled in a lump "in consideration of great savings, &c., *likely* to arise under the combination" on that divisible bonus, whatever it might have been, which would have been payable to the Albert and Medical Policy-holders. This might be well termed "an excellent arrangement for the Family Endowment Policy-holders." And the whole clause commends itself to the Policy-holders of the Albert and Medical Office prior to amalgamation. There are a few other points in the circular well deserving particular comment, but as they do not bear on the principles we are discussing, we leave them to those interested. It is unfair to assume,—as is apparently done judging from our correspondents' letters,—that money has been paid to further individual interests. The accounts of the Company are open to inspection, and would carry any such payment on the face of them. We would certainly advocate a most rigid enquiry into all the details, connected with an amalgamation of Insurance Offices. In one or other of the offices amalgamating, there must be something to gain; and, represent it how you will, by just so much must the other office be a loser. It is not fair to reckon on the savings *likely to arise* from the amalgamation.

We have one other little paper to refer to before closing our remarks on this subject,—it is the "Special Notice" of the combined "Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company," and the following is an extract therefrom:—

"The Premiums applicable to India have been revised, *and mean rates between those of the Medical and Family Endowment* adopted. Although somewhat in excess of the Premiums originally published by the Medical Office, these rates are still generally lower than those of other Offices established in India. In all other respects the advantages afforded by the Albert and Medical, and Family Endowment are continued by this Company."

Can anything be more conclusive to the public than this paragraph. The rates of premium are raised,—that is to say, notwithstanding an equitable and remunerative tariff between the office and the assured prior to the amalgamation, the increased liabilities, and *likely savings* consequent on it, have rendered necessary an additional charge to the public! We certainly agree with our correspondent *Policy-holder* to hold a private meeting amongst those interested,—*1st*, to adopt whatever measures may be judicious in this special case; and, *2nd*, to ask protection from the Legislature from any such future instances.

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.

(*From the Indian Empire, Dec. 6.*)

A few years ago, it was estimated that the sums accumulated in the hands of the various Insurance Offices in Great Britain amounted at least to forty millions of money; and it was believed that the assets of one Loan Office, the Equible Assurance Company, formed one-fourth that sum. It is not possible to obtain the like information in respect to the Calcutta Offices, or to say which of them is the Leviathan of the lot. Considering the numerical extent of the European community there are a good many of these Offices, one should suppose too many; perhaps some might be led to infer from the tendency that is so often apparent, of two or more of these offices rolling themselves up into one. Perhaps if this strange proclivity to amalgamation could be carried out to the fullest extent, and all the Offices extant merged into one or two, the accumulation of assets that would fall into their hands could not fail to afford substantial assurance of their enhanced stability. The fact, however, that so many Offices exists may be accepted as some proof that insurers form a comparatively large constituency. This would go to shew also that there is a healthy moral principal which sways the minds of the heads of families in thus giving practical recognition to the great truth in social ethics, that there is no essential distinction betwixt the obligation to provide daily bread for wife and children during life, and the obligation to make provision against their being, left destitute in the event of death. Every such person. therefore, must necessarily feel deep interest in the subject to which the correspondence between Mr. McLeod Wylie and Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co., published in our last Supplementary Sheet, prominently directs public attention. When a man insures his life in a particular Office, he does so in the amplitude of good faith and confidence. He makes the choice, knowing full well that on it depends the future weal or woe of those nearest and dearest to him, and that should he have made a bad choice, the error will only be discovered when it is impossible to remedy it, and until a benefit be sought to purchase for his family shall have been utterly lost to them.

It is evident, therefore, that all who accept such a sacred contract, are bound by the act to see to its ultimate fulfilment to the letter. The trust given and received is strictly religious in its nature, and if violated or abused, it is impossible to conceive any other kind of breach of trust which could be attended with more cruel consequences.

Such we take to be the simple theory of the mutual obligations arising from a contract of life insurance, and certainly it does not seem to accommodate itself to the facile process by which Insurance Offices are now-a-days got up and wound up as described with so much graphic succinctness by Mr. McLeod Wylie. That gentleman tells us, and we prefer quoting his own words, that "as matters now stand, a body of shareholders get up an Insurance Office, publish the names of influential Directors,* and periodical statements of satisfactory progress, attract a large body of subscribers; divide large profits; and then when the novelty of the thing is over, and there ceases to be an influx of new subscribers, and nothing remains but the prospect of meeting liabilities already incurred, these shareholder meet, inform the policy-holders that the Society is dissolved, and tell them that an arrangement has been made to transfer their policies to some other Office; celebrate the event by a dinner; and then proceed under the influence of the *eclat* of the transaction to reap fresh dividends for a time from the amalgamated Office." We would fain hope that Mr. Wylie may be mistaken as to this summary mode of winding up the solemn transaction of life insurance, though we fear he is not, as otherwise the Secretaries of the Family Endowment Insurance Office, which is said to have been thus publicly dined out of existence, would not have allowed the statement to pass without correction.

At any rate one fact is beyond question, that the Insurance Office which was called into being for the endowment of the families of insurers no longer exists for the due fulfilment of that sacred obligation, having spontaneously snuffed itself out and handed over the policy holders to another concern. Mr. Wylie is one of the number, and has refused, certainly not captiously or unreasonably, to submit to be dealt with in such off-hand fashion. He insured his life ten years ago, and during that time he has, no doubt, paid a pretty round sum in the shape of premia. At the date he effected the insurance, the Medical Invalid Office was in existence, and since he did not make choice of it then, with or without reason, it does not signify, he questions the right of the publicly-dined-out Directors to transfer him *nolens volens* to that of any other Office; to this the ex-Secretaries to the late Office reply by saying that Mr. Wylie's is the *first* objection raised, but without explaining if other objections have been raised since or elsewhere. They add that the "amalgamation has given universal satisfaction both here and in England for obvious reasons, and that they are already receiving numerous applications for conversion of policies into the name of the new Company." We confess that the "obvious reasons" are not very obvious to us, unless indeed it be meant, which can hardly be the case, that the applicants really conceive they have reason to congratulate themselves on the transfer. The ex-Secretaries, however, profess to meet Mr. Wylie in a fair and liberal spirit, and offer him the following terms:—

"To meet your wishes as far as lies in our power, we are prepared to offer you your choice of the following courses, viz:—

1st—To purchase your policy.

2nd—To reduce it to the non-profit scale.

3rd—To issue a fresh policy in this Office.

4th—To endorse the existing policy, accepting the risk.

5th—To maintain the existing policy as regards youry life.

6th—To allow you the difference between the 'short' term rates and the 'whole of life' term rates for the period that has elapsed on surrender of the Policy.

Your demand, to return to you the whole of the premiums paid by you since 1852, when the policy was taken out, is unreasonable and out of the question."

The first offer would certainly be fair, except that we find the proposal was to give rupees 1,060 in full acquittance of Mr. Wylie's payment of ten years' premia. All the other alternatives turn on the question of transfer, which is positively objected to. The main issue, therefore, resolves itself to this, is Mr. Wylie's demand for the whole amount of premia paid by him since 1852 to be returned to him unreasonable or not.

Of the legal bearings of the question, it would be rash perhaps to give any opinion. Actual litigation would probably prove it to be beset with formidable difficulties, and Mr. Wylie, like a prudent man is unwilling to encounter what he aptly calls the "annoyances" of litigation. But of the right and wrong of the question in a moral point of view there can be but little doubt. A necessary element in every insurance contract is that the Insurance Office or Company shall be in existence until the death of the insurer; and there can be no greater breach of contract on the part of the Office or Company than primatively to put an end to itself. Such voluntary violation of faith, so far from confering upon it any right or authority to hand over the insuring party to another Office or Company, gives him an indisputable title to demand and receive back in full all the monies, with interest, he may have paid in the shape of premia. The usages of Insurance Offices may possibly differ from the principles of the moral code, for what we know to the contrary, and the dined-out Directors of the defunct concern may have doubtless been acting in accordance with precedent. This must of course be allowed due weight in their favor, but the case establishes the necessity for the entire system being put upon a more healthy and satisfactory footing. It seems to us quite monstrous to maintain that the state of things, as exemplified by the instance under consideration, is exactly as it ought to be. A and B enter into a solemn engagement that the one shall, during a certain period, go on paying to the other a stipulated sum, and that the other, in consideration of such payments, shall at the end of the term discharge the debt in a particular manner agreed upon. B receives the payments from A for some time, but before the end of term, says to him that for reasons he will not go on with the engagement any longer, but will hand over A to C, who will keep up the engagement for the remainder of the period. A, however, will have nothing to do with C; and shall it therefore be maintained that B shall not be required to pay back to A the monies he has received from him?

Mr. Wylie's remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of things is direct legislative interference; "that Insurance Offices should be under the inspection of Public Auditors appointed by the Board of Trade; that no Insurance Office should be amalgamated, except with the consent of a certain proportion of policy holders, as well as of the shareholders at a Public Meeting held on due notice; that permission should be made for winding up Insurance Offices, if the policy-holders and shareholders differ respecting an amalgamation proposed by the shareholders; and that if any of the policy holders object to it, the contract of insurance with them should be treated as dissolved, and they should be restored to their original position by the whole of their premia being returned to them with interest." We have no Board of Trade, and unless Sir Charles Trevelyan will immediately set up one, we are not likely to have such an institution for a long time to come; but of course one of the public departments might undertake the duty of appointing Public Auditors,—the Financial perhaps would be the most appropriate. We should go a little farther and would restrain by law an undue multiplication of Insurance Offices and Companies, and in every instance of a new one being projected we would require some sort of guarantee of its future stability and satisfactory proof that it should not start with dividends, and in a few years end with a dinner.

Indeed we have always felt great and serious doubts whether it would not be wisest and safest for the public at all times to give the preference to Insurance Offices on the strictly "mutual" rather than those on the "proprietory" or "mixed" principle. Some of the most flourishing of these Offices, and deservedly enjoying the greatest public confidence, are we know among the latter, still it must be remembered that in them there is always a body of shareholders distinct from the policy holders to pocket the lion's share of the profits; whereas in an Office which is purely mutual, all the profits are one way or another absorbed for the exclusive benefit of the policy holders.

INDIA IN THE NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

(*From the Friend of India, Dec. 4.*)

Nothing is more remarkable in the history of Indian opinion than the very different and contradictory views expressed regarding facts as well as policies, by its most experienced residents. Until very recently Anglo-Indians have not themselves agreed on any great line of policy, or have even accepted any given series of facts. Old and enlightened Civilians like Sir Bartle Frere confess that the longer they study India the less certain they are of the conclusions to which they come. Sir Mark Cubbon, one of the last of that school of "soldier-politicals," whose boast it is that they won and have kept the Empire by careful observation of native prejudices and modes of thought, declared that he knew less of Asiatics at the close than in the course of his long career. It is easy to account for, and perhaps partially to remedy, this evil which hinders all progress. Under the double veil of caste and the concealment naturally practised by a weak subject race towards their rude conquerors, [illegible] self from our view. On the [illegible] non-officials look at facts [illegible]. The former begin life in India when [illegible] boyshood, and until very recently [illegible] from English political and practical life [illegible] to their difficulties, they are so often transferred from station to station and branch of administration [illegible], that they cannot master any one race or department. Hence all except a few minds of strong individualism succumb to mere official influences. The non-official, if he has begun life as early as his compeer, who may have sat with him in the same school, is at first even less liberal in his view. But self-interest, if no higher motive, leads him to obtain a knowledge of the natives such as the ablest official from his very position cannot acquire, while in many cases he has arrived in India at middle age, he knows English thought and the springs of modern politics, and gradually the divergence between him and his once companion becomes complete.

This separation, and frequently contradiction, of opinion and even fact in India, is the greatest obstacle to the formation of public opinion in England. Lord Canning's later administration, following as it did an event which revolutionised all conservative views, promised to do much towards its removal. But his own death, Mr. Laing's personal dipute forced upon him by Sir C. Wood, and the formation of a new and conservative administration in India itself, have made it necessary that the battle of the past four years be fought over again. It is still true that England as such, that is her governing classes, will in ordinary circumstances attend less to India than to the meanest colony with a population, trade and revenue hardly equal to those of Calcutta. Notwithstanding, something has been gained. If England will not attend to India, Manchester and Exeter Hall—agencies which do more to influence English opinion than any other—promise next session to make up for past neglect. Mr. Laing's illness, the result of his short Indian career, at present forbids him to accept any offer to sit in Parliament, however eager he may be to conduct to a practical result the crusade he has so ably begun. But Manchester has taken up the gauntlet he threw down, and we are informed by last mail that a resolution condemning Sir C. Wood's policy will undoubtedly be moved next session, and will be so strongly supported by many Liberal members that it rests with Lord Stanley and the Conservatives to put him in a minority if they think fit.

It is the privilege of India, situated as its English residents are at such a distance from the scene of party strife, to watch European politics with a somewhat unimpassioned eye which looks to principles alone. And when we think of the state of Europe. we would rather see Lord Palmerston's ministry continued in power than ousted even on an Indian question of such vast importance. For the aspect of Europe is again menacing to England. France has decisively parted from her in Italian policy. Prussia has effected a *coup d'etat* which can hope to succeed only by an aggressive foreign policy, that is by an alliance with France against Austria, Russia, disappointing nobles and serfs alike in her millennial festival, shews the same tendency, augmenting her army and fearing lest Turkey become too well if let alone. Add to this that, if the Northern States come out of the war even partially successful, their first act will be to seek Canada as a compensation for their loss of the South. In England it is true that Lord Palmerston's weakest point is and has always been in home affairs. It is not likely, in the face of such possibilities, that he will reduce expenditure, and this will intensify the attacks of Mr. Cobden and the radical party. Our conviction is that if Lord Palmerston retains his wondrous energy, he will be forced either to sacrifice Sir C. Wood next session, or a general election will be the result. But even should be weather the storm and lose not one of his crew, the result of an onslaught on an Indian question must be to teach the present Secretary for India a moderation hitherto unknown, and to lead to the substitution of some other intermediate body for the present Council, or at least to admit them into Parliament. There men like Colonels Durand and Baker and Mr. Willoughby would no longer be browbeaten, and the country would know of what stuff the Council is composed.

But if English opinion is to be successful it must be fed from India with facts and even arguments, and every man who takes an unselfish interest in the regeneration of this country ought to study the programme drawn up by Mr. Laing in his admirable reply to the Calcutta address. Especially does it become the extreme section of the colonist party, and the anglicised baboos who are fast becoming intelligent enough to see who their true friends are, to remember that European and native interests are not adverse. These words of Mr. Laing should be well-weighed by our native friends. "The intelligent native is no less interested than the European in a system which gives him, through his representatives in the imperial and local councils, through his associations and organs of the press, through the constant intercourse of natives with the official classes, a fair and daily increasing share of influence in the policy and administration of his Government. He knows whether he would wish to exchange this for the chance decisions of a distant authority, which to-day may be for him and to-morrow adverse. He can decide between a system which remitted the licence-tax and released two-thirds of the payers of income-tax, and one which would have perpetuated those imposts." Because, since the class disputes which arose in 1859 from the Indigo system of Lower Bengal and the bureaucratic ignorance of Sir J. P. Grant, we have striven to bring both classes together and to convince them of the identity of their interests, we have been accused by the rabid section of the Indigo planters of giving forth an uncertain sound, and by the embittered natives of sacrificing their interests. Happily past disputes are healed or at least are healing, and our consistent policy finds its success in these words which we have quoted. However sickness, death and transfers appointments may have made the conservative element predominant in the councils of the new Viceroy, we most firmly believe that Lord Elgin will not, when the time for action comes, deliberately commit himself to a reactionary policy. We know *nothing* of Mr. Maine's views, but like his noble colleague, he is a true English gentleman who will not sacrifice the prosperity of India to a clique with whom he can have no sympathy. Already the prospect of Sir C. Trevelyan's arrival bodes to the official mind a reign of opposition to their interests which, we trust, will not take the form of sacrificing efficiency by a miserable saving from the reduction of salaries. Even Mr. Harington is not impervious to reforms which he can understand and sympathise with, as is proved by the boon of Small Cause Courts which is due to him. So far as Secretaries influence action,—and they do so necessarily to a great extent—the public could not be served by better men than Colonel Durand and Mr. Drummond. If we turn to the Executive throughout India we find Governors committed to progress like Sir B. Frere, Sir R. Montgomery and Mr. Beadon, while we trust Mr. Edmonstone's successor will not be unworthy of his Punjab colleague. If India be true to itself during the next six months, if Lord Elgin flee reaction, and all classes work together in matters on which they agree, India will be benefited by the next session of Parliament to an extent greater than in any charter year. On at least these points all honest thinkers are agreed, that England and India only need to know each other, to give and receive benefits which will result in the elevation of millions of our native subjects; and that, as a step towards this, the present system of Home Government is satisfactory neither to Parliament to which it is responsible, nor to India which it would secretly control.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN AND MADRAS.

(*From the Englishman, Dec. 3.*)

Our advices from Madras by the last mail are unusually interesting, inasmuch as they reflect the views of that ancient Presidency respecting the advent of their ex-Governor at Calcutta, besides conveying some items of that gossip which is always welcome to the lover of news. The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan indeed possesses unusual significance as indicating the existing state of the home government. The ex-Governor was a decided pet of Sir Charles Wood, but was regarded with horror by Lord Palmerston; and it was this latter circumstance which has doomed one of the hardest working of administrators and one, too, who has a passion for hard work, to an inactivity which has now extended over more than two years. When Sir George Clerk was going home from Bombay, the Secretary of State for India was quite willing to send out Sir Charles Trevelyan, but Lord Palmerston put his veto upon the appointment, and "disappointment, like a worm i' the bud, preyed," not upon the damask cheek, but on the restless spirit of the statesman, who was wearied out with having nothing to do. The Indian Chancellorship was no doubt one of the matters talked over during Sir Charles Wood's recent visit to Lord Palmerston, and the result proves the strength of Sir Charles Wood's regard for Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the strength of Lord Palmerston's regard for Sir Charles Wood. Those who knew Sir Charles Trevelyan during his Madras Governorship appear to consider that he will keep us alive in Calcutta, and give us something to talk about, but that he will not be very popular with his coadjutors. This, however, remains to be seen. At any rate he will now be in a more suitable and safer position than as the head of an executive administration, and his knowledge of India and great industry, always excites the regret of Madras, which especially hates the income tax and license tax, that he was not our first chancellor instead of Mr. Wilson. Of course he is expected to cross over the Madras surf on his way to Calcutta, and will receive a warm welcome in the Southern presidency, for with one large section of the community he is immensely popular. His fame, however, as a Governor, rests upon his settlement of the inam lands, and his construction of the People's Park. His other measures, in the absence possibly of his guiding hand, have led to confusion rather than to improvement. The reorganisation of the Public Works Department which he supported at the heavy increased expense of some eight or nine lakhs per annum has proved a total failure; but

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* Captain T. E. Rogers, I. N., late Superintendent of Marine was for many years set down in the list of Directors of a certain Insurance Office, although he never acted as Director, and we believe was neither a Shareholder nor Policy-holder.

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[illegible] the pier. The first thing [illegible] still continues [illegible] it could be seen [illegible] three years ago, that a [illegible] wasted, and the Public [illegible] many reminders to that [illegible] negligence of the department [illegible] under Sir William Denison's [illegible] the general inefficiency of the de-[illegible] provinces. Then, in the course of con-[illegible] there was a row about the length of the piles, [illegible] alike to the department, and to the [illegible] officer who now rules Madras. Sir William Denison first said there was a breach of contract, then said there was no breach; and the newspapers alleging the first view published libels, and the *Madras Times* being singled out as a victim, was compelled to pay some eight or ten thousand rupees as a compromise. The pier is now said to be finished, but is in fact only useful to promenaders, and to the captains of ships who land at it in their own boats; and it is the general remark that, in calm weather, the pier is not wanted, and in rough weather it cannot be used. Thus most people who cross the surf prefer the old massoolah boats, especially in bad weather; and then they are more afraid of being dashed against the piles, than of being swamped on the beach by the surf wave. This state of things can only be remedied by carrying the pier further out at sea, and by protecting its head by a wave screen or some other desire to procure still water on the lee side.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL DURING THE PAST YEAR.

(*From the Indian Mirror, Dec. 1.*)

Mr. Atkinson's second annual Report contains a deal of interesting matter. In the compass of one article it is impossible to single out each and every item deserving of special notice. We must be content with nibbling here and there, as occasion offers, and hard facts and figures lose their repulsiveness in the valuable lessons they promise.

It is the peculiarity of educational, among official reports in general, that they never flatter the Government. We do not know how these things are managed in the Punjab; in Bengal the responsible officers of the Department seem to be insensible to the conviction that they are indispensable to the good of the country and the glory of the British rule. They rarely chronicle wonderful successes, or represent themselves in heroics triumphing over remarkable achievements. The general tone is of men conscious of being engaged in an arduous struggle, not exactly desponding, but cautious of exciting too much hope. That the progress of education is wretchedly slow in the oldest British province in India, is a fact they annually announce. Thus the total number of pupils in all the colleges and schools in the Lower Provinces, including those maintained or assisted by Government, as well those simply open to Government inspection, on the 30th April 1861, was 50,714, against 46,702 on the same date in 1860. This means an increase of 4,012 pupils in the course of twelve months among a population of thirty-five millions. If we analyse the elements of the increase, we shall be still more dissatisfied. The following statement shows the number of pupils on the 30th April 1861 in the different classes of schools:—

30th April 1861.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.	
Government.				
Colleges	9		1,295	
English Schools	45		7,245	
Anglo-Vernacular	7		381	
Vernacular	179		9,950	
		240		18,871
Aided, &c.				
English	33		4,748	
Anglo-Vernacular	99		7,473	
Vernacular	266		11,496	
Girls' Schools	16		395	
		414		24,112
Indigenous	172	172	7,731	7,731
		826		50,714

A similar table for 1860:—

30th April 1860.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.	
Government.				
Colleges	8		1,093	
English Schools	45		6,701	
Anglo-Vernacular	9		349	
Vernacular	223		10,450	
		286		18,593
Aided, &c.				
English	20		2,328	
Anglo-Vernacular	74		6,312	
Vernacular	263		10,563	
Girls' Schools	8		199	
		365		19,402
Indigenous		197		8,707
		848		46,702

That is to say, larger numbers have been attracted to those institutions which held out hopes of Scholarships and Government situations; while there is a falling off in those where such promises were out of the question. There is a decrease in the number of pupils as well as of schools of the latter class. We fear that for some time to come these Vernacular Schools will not do much. The only lever on which education relies is the popular passion for state preferment. Where it cannot be fed or encouraged, education is literally without a leg to stand on. Mr. Atkinson in his first report (1858-60) aptly remarked—"In all countries, a knowledge that it possesses an actual and immediate commercial value is the most active agent in promoting a desire for education. Here, as regards the great mass of the people, it may be said to be the only agent, and, where this fails, an almost total indifference to school instruction is the natural result." In the Report under notice he levels a serious charge against the officers of Government. He calls the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the "lamentable want of interest in the progress of education which is very generally manifested by the civil officers of Government throughout the country." This indifference Mr. Atkinson continues, "is comparatively of little moment where education has made considerable advances, as it has done in the districts near the Presidency, and in some parts of East Bengal. But elsewhere the want of an active interest on the part of the representatives of Government in the mental and moral advancement of the people around them is often greatly felt, and is much to be deplored. It is argued by some, that it is better, as a matter of policy, that the work of stimulating native education should be left entirely to the officers of this Department, and that the interference of the Civil Authorities is to be deprecated as likely to lead to mischief. From this opinion I cannot too strongly dissent. The vast influence which is wielded by the civil officers of Government, if not used actively in support of education, must almost of necessity tend to retard its progress, &c. &c." No wonder the civil officers of Government have, as a body, done little or nothing for the education of the natives. One has to got a notion of the amount of work our collectors and magistrates are expected to perform, and there will be no complaint that they do nothing more. It is the same cry for official intermeddling and support without which no sugar can be produced, or tea, or cotton grown in this country. The Report also speaks of the indifference of natives of wealth and rank to the cause of education. In one instance, names are given with a freedom which would not be prudent elsewhere. Alladad Khan, a Deputy Inspector in East Bengal, writes of Furreedpore landholders:—"The zemindars of the Furreedpore District, who are non-residence of the place, but who have only their estates here, have done, and still do, nothing for the benefit of their ryots. The enormously rich and respectable zemindars of the district, as Ranee Rasmoney, of Calcutta; Rajah Sutteanund Ghosal, of Garden Reach; Ranee Shurnomoee, of Calcutta; Ranee Kattynee, of Moorshedabad; Ramrutton and Goordoss Roys of Nurral in Jessore; Hurrocoomar Tagore, of Calcutta, &c., &c., have not up to the present time, either established a single school, or supported with donations or subscriptions those institutions that have been established by their Putnee Talookdars in Furreedpore."

So, what with the indifference of the mass towards education, and the indifference of their betters, European and Native, as to whether they are educated or not, it is some wonder that Government manages to spend between eight and ten lakhs annually for the maintenance of teachers and inspectors. Mr. Atkinson assures us that the cost to the State of the education of natives in Bengal is about Rs. 15-11-6 per annum for each scholar—just three times that amount being given for the maintenance of a felon in prison. This cost is susceptible of a reduction, if we take into account the amount of fees, aggregating Rs. 2,21,514, realised from scholars—which would give Rs. 4-6 as the average contribution of each. It is also shown that the ratio of children in school to entire population is as one : 800. In the worst educated country in Europe the ratio is 1 : 45.

An endeavour was made to ascertain the classes of the population that participated in the benefits of education in the institutions supported wholly or partially by Government. It was found that the parentage of every 100 boys could be thus classified and distributed:

Zemindars.	Government Servants.	Others.
7	38	55

From statistics compiled in 1853, in Lord Dalhousie's time, by Mr. Currie, of the Civil Service, the following proportions of classes resorting to the public schools were obtained:—

Zemindars.	Government Servants.	Others.
6	65	29

It would follow then that within the last ten years a larger number of zemindars and others unconnected with the Government service has taken to educating their children. Perhaps we know this all the same before Mr. Woodrow referred himself to Algebra for the fact. But there is nothing like having one's faith founded on a mathematical basis.

We must put aside the report for the present.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Daily News, November 1.*)

The sufficiency of the Clergy of the Church of England for their work has this week been discussed by two eminent persons—by the Bishop of Winchester, at his triennial visitation, and by Mr. Disraeli, at the meeting of a Church society at Wycombe. The subject, as was to be expected, was very differently handled in Buckinghamshire and Surrey. Mr. Disraeli sees nothing amiss, save that the clergy, both rural and urban, incumbents as well as curates, are miserably under-paid. The explanation of this fact is somewhat startling, as Mr. Disraeli's explanations are apt to be—"the Church of England is a poor Church." This shows how wide of the mark popular opinion often is, even with respect to things which pass under every eye. The common notion is that the Church is very rich—so rich, that besides supporting its chief ministers as peers and finding them palaces and princely revenues, it can afford to be indulgent now and then to nepotism and the jobbery of patronage. But we must not be led astray by appearances, and Mr. Disraeli assures us that the prevailing opinion is erroneous. The right honourable gentleman leaves the subject involved in much mystery, but this at least seems clear that if the Church of England is a poor Church, it is in vain to try to make a Church rich by enormous endowments and State patronage.

It is very satisfactory to turn from Mr. Disraeli's adventurous paradoxes to the charge of Dr. Sumner. The venerable Prelate treats of the qualifications and position of the clergy as they affect the deepest and most permanent interest of the Church, and his language is full of courage, moderation, and dignity. He does not shrink from laying bare the weak points in the working of the institution, and in so doing he has excited the hostility of some of its inconsiderate adherents. A Conservative contemporary has had the delicacy to ascribe some of his anxieties to the cause which Gil Blas detected as work in the sermons of his master, the Archbishop of Seville. But the youngest member of the Episcopal bench might be satisfied to produce a charge as vigorous as that delivered last week at St. Saviour's. Instead of raising the old hobgoblin of the enemies of the Church—as if the Church could have more dangerous enemies than her own headstrong and tyrannical children—the Bishop inquired what has been done, and what may be done, to satisfy the religious wants of the people. Since he first "visited" his diocese its population has doubled. Hampshire and Surrey, which in 1829 contained 615,000, have now a population of 1,267,000. Great efforts have been made to keep pace with this increase: the Bishop tells us that there is scarcely a parish, remote or near, where the ancient church has not been restored, or where new churches or school chapels have not been erected. Especial efforts have also been made to reach the indifferent masses by open-air services, and with great success. We are told that "at one of these meetings a notice "was given that the sacrament of baptism would "be administered, and the result was that 516 "children were presented." In this thankful spirit, without either whining or boasting, the Bishop surveys the various efforts by which his Church is most legitimately increasing its influence. But extended effort requires agencies of greater power; and here the Bishop's regrets commence. The work of the clergy is greater than ever, but their numbers do not increase in proportion with it. The parish minister of to-day not only takes the lead in, but himself performs a very large share of, the work of a number of parochial organizations, such as penny clubs, savings banks, lecture-institutes, and so on, which were formerly unknown. This may be often necessary, but in many cases there is reason to believe that an undue share of the labour falls to the minister, because the clergy have not acquired the habit of sufficiently regarding the laity as their proper associates in the administration of the parish. The deficiency in the numbers of the clergy is, however, a more secrious matter. The Bishop says that the ordinations in his own diocese during the first decade, from 1831 to 1840, were 416, or 41 3-5 annually; from 1841 to 1850, 278 priests and 270 deacons were ordained, making 548 in all, or 54 4-5 annually; from 1851 to 1861, 246 priests were ordained and 260 deacons, making 506 altogether, or 50 3-5 annually. So that the number in the third decade was actually less than in the second decade of the thirty years. While the population had been nearly doubled the number ordained in that diocese had increased barely one-fifth: not only had the candidates for ordination not increased in proportion to the population, but they were actually fewer in number than they were twenty years ago. This, as the Bishop truly observes, is matter for grave consideration. It is not, however, only in the number of the clergy that a declension is observable; it is found in the quality of their education and training. The Bishop tells us that "from Oxford and Cambridge there has been a progressive decrease, while the non-graduates presenting themselves have regularly increased. From Oxford during the last three years the decrease in the number of candidates for ordination has been at the rate of 34¼ per cent., while from Cambridge the decrease has been at the rate of 16 per cent. Meanwhile the increase in the number of non-graduates has been 193¼ per cent." This is very serious; the Bishop does not undertake wholly to account for it. He notices the increase of occupations and pursuits which draw away many young persons of the classes which formerly supplied ministers to the Church, and he mentions the abolition of pluralities and the reductions of cathedral establishments as exerting an influence in the same direction. But these he thinks insufficient to explain the unwillingness of young men to dedicate their talents to the ministry. He says:—"There are, however, other and deeper causes at work, which tend to dry up the springs which have hitherto supplied the Church with ministers, and these causes have not escaped the notice of an acute writer in a recent publication. He has justly remarked that the strife, the extravagances, the treacherous disappointments, the oscillations of religious controversy by teachers in the Church itself, have acted upon young minds so powerfully that they dare not devote themselves to the ministry." We can add nothing to the gravity of the venerable Prelate's conscientious representation. In itself scrupulousness about taking solemn engagements is a feeling to be respected, and we gather from the Bishop's figures that it is strongest in those who have enjoyed the greatest advantages of education. We commend the subject to those to whose duties it lies nearest; it is one for reflection rather than for controversial discussion. But without overstepping our function or descending into mysterious depths, we may invite those who have power and influence in the Church to consider, as men of common sense, whether they are not themselves to blame for a great part of the disinclination of young men of ability to enter its service. The ministry of the Established Church is almost the only profession in this country in which a man has no chance of succeeding according to his deserts. In other professions skill and energy lead to recognition and success, while the Church can show on every hand men who have devoted great talents and assiduity to its service through a long series of years, but who are without prospect of attaining to a salary equal to that of a respectable clerk. If this were all it might be borne, for after all it is only indigence; but when in contrast with this niggardly treatment of merit it is seen that rich livings are given to young priests for no apparent reason but because they have the prudence or good fortune to marry the daughter or the nice of some person of influence, resignation is turned to disgust. Let it not be said that this is a mere question of money: it is very much more. Honourable poverty may be borne, but injustice is what no man willingly endures.

An Interesting Experiment.—Two hundred pounds weight of earth were dried in an oven and afterwards put into a large earthenware vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain water or pure water; the willow grew and flourished; and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth or dust blown into it by the wind, it was covered with a metal plate, perforated with a great number of small holes suitable for the free admission of air only. After growing in the earth for five years, the willow tree was removed, and found to weigh 109 pounds and about three ounces; the leaves which fell from the tree every autumn were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterwards weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight. Thus, 109 pounds of lignum or woody fibre, bark, roots, &c., were certainly produced, but from what source?—*Griffith's Chemistry of the Seasons.*

The Reverend F. D. Maurice.—We have the pleasure of stating that the Reverend Mr. Maurice will not give effect to the intention we mentioned yesterday, and that he will remain the minister of St. Peter's Vere-street. Although it appeared at one time that a personal sacrifice might enable Mr. Maurice better to serve the church, and, in particular, would leave him free to protest against opinions which he holds to be erroneous and pernicious, and which are contrary to his public teaching, but which some persons persist in tracing to his influence, it was never his desire to abandon its ministry. The idea that any such sacrifice was requisite as a pledge of the sincerity of his declarations is one, however, that could have entered no mind but his own. In reconsidering a matter which he entertained from the first only on public grounds, Mr. Maurice has doubtless felt that he owed much deference to the judgment of those persons of eminent wisdom and authority who have been induced by a knowledge of the facts to express themselves strongly against his retirement from St. Peter's.—*Daily News, Nov. 1.*

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

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NEW MILLINERY.—Messrs. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of India*, a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed White Chip Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats of the latest fashion, trimmed felt Hats, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boquet to match, Mohair and Black Silk Paletots, Black Spanish Lace Mantles and Shawls, Black and White Lama Shawls, Organdi flounced Robes, Black and White Merino, Black Glace Silk, Black Crape, Black and White Satin Ribbon of different widths, assorted color Bonnet Ribbons, Habits, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Empress Stays, Satin Ruche Trimmings, Invisible Braid and fancy beaded Hair Nets, Scarboro human hair Rolls, Hair Frizettes, Black and White Kid Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Canvass worked Slippers, Groups, Cushions with Material to finish, Black Berlin Wool, Children's Boots with Elastic Sides, Fancy Frocks, Baby's embroidered White Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, White and colored Cashmere Capes, fancy Gilt Buttons, Ladies' Riding Whips, Dressed and undressed large size Dolls, Spring and other variety of Toys, Gentlemen's Dress Boots and Shoes with elastic sides, Morocco Slippers, improved registered Kingston Braces, fancy Regent Ties, Air Beds and Pillows of all sizes, &c. &c.
No. 2, Medow Street, (next door to Henderson & Co.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
Ball Dresses, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinee Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers.*"
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.
For Weddings.
Bridal Bonnets and Wreaths.
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlatan, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
For Mourning.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of
Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE LONDON HOUSE.
Terms Cash.
RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.
MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 8 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb.; also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus.*

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India.*—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DURLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.
Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.
Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana.* These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain— Turner, Secretary.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.
Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks.
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana.* A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India.*
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.
Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.
The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.
The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.
Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.
Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.
Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, White Senna Furniture Chintz, White and Colored Muslins, a few Bales Twist, ready-made White, Woollen, and Regatta Shirts, Merino under-Shirts, Socks, Toys, Eau de Cologne Argand Lamps, Neckerchiefs, new patent Locomotive Coffee Machines, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London, Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th December 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
Lot No. 2.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, and premises, situate, lying, and being at Coombarwadda Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, under No. 2971 of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Gutter, on or towards the West by the Patton Street, on New Road, on or towards the North by the house of Jamali Borah, and on or towards the South by the House of Sucaram Maloojee, containing by admeasurement 152 2-9th square yards or thereabouts.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.
On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the Household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. of Doctor J. Welsh (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises, Cut Glass Ware, White and Blue bordered Dinner, and Breakfast set, Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet frame, &c. Blackwood Carved furniture such as Circular, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Arm, Easy, and Rocking Chairs, Cheffonier, Teapoys, Screens, Flower and Hat Stands, Sofa Tables, Hanging and Tucker's Table Argand Lamps, Glass Door Cupboards, few Engravings, Side Board, Table cloth press, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Large Blackwood Carved Cheval Glass, Wardrobe, Presses, Hydrabad Rugs, Burmese Images, and Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.
At 1 P.M.
One light Single Seated Brougham, with a powerful flea bitten Grey Horse, and set of Harness complete.
One Bengal-built Buggy, with a fast trotting Chesnut Horse and Harness.
Side and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 20th instant.

HAVE ON COMMISSION,
2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosewood Folding Harmonium.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th Dec., 1862.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Cotton Green, Colaba, in Hooka Canjee's Depot, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co. the first purchaser by order of Shaw Mooljee Ramjee,
51 Candies Dholera Cotton.
The above has been surveyed and approved by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., Messrs. Lawrence and Co., and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th December 1862.

BENNETT & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
If not previously disposed of by private contract—An English-built Dog Cart with Bay Horse and Harness complete, can be inspected at two hours previous notice.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction all the Building Materials of a house, No. 2, in Forbes Street, Fort.
Conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MOUNT CASTLE, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Executor, G. L. Clowser, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his late residence, Mount Castle, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the late James J. Berkley, Esq., late Chief Resident Engineer G. I. P. R. Company; the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Plated Mounted Claret Jug, a very handsome Green and Gold Leaf pattern Dinner Service for 24 persons, Green and Gilt Breakfast and Blue Enamelled and Gilt Tea Services, two elegant Clare and Gold and Green and Gilt Dessert Services, rich Porcelain and Gilt Ice Pails, a set of handsome Plated Dish Covers (containing 4) Pairs of Hotwater, Vegetable, Gravy and Flat Dishes, a handsome Plated Centre-piece with rich Cut Glass Dish, double and single Candlesticks, Cruet Stand, Sauce Tureens, Bread Basket, Tea Set, &c.; handsome and substantial Blackwood Furniture of well-seasoned wood and made to order by Rustomjee, consisting of Circular, Pier and Side Tables with Marble Slabs, Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Work, Side and other Tables, a set of Dining Tables in 10 pieces, Ottoman, Half-backed reclining and Divan Couches, Cheffoniers, Sideboard, Cellaret, Screens, Easy, Reclining, Pridieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Tea Poys, Bookshelf, a Bagatelle Table on stand, Bronzed single, double and 3-light hanging Argand Lamps, Plated double Wallshades with drops, a splendid full-toned Semi-grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood, nearly new, Choice Engravings, Persian and other Carpets, handsome Marble Figures, Vases, and Ornaments, Plated Table Lamps, a Gilt Time-piece, Blackwood Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, a case of Target and Archery Kit, about 40 dozens of very superior and choice Sherry, a few dozen bottles of best Port, Madeira, Dupery's Brandy, Hock, Claret, Champagne, Beer, &c., Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.
At 1 P.M.
A magnificent and stylish four-seated English-built Open Carriage, Mounted on Elleptic C Springs, an Excellent English-built Brougham with a small front seat, a first-rate very high caste Grey Arab Horse goes well in single, or double Harness, or Saddle, Sets of really superior Plated Single and Double Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles by "Peat," "Wilson" and "Holmes," &c. &c.
Also, the property of a Gentleman at an Out-station, who has no further use for them.
A very handsome English-built four-seated Sociable, by Andrews, of Southampton, either adapted for one or a pair of Horses, with a pair of first-rate Bay large Cape Horses, and Silver-mounted Harness.
A first-rate and very high caste Grey Arab Charger, height 14-3½, rising 5, a really handsome and showy animal.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of the Official Assignee.
In re Hoosainbee alias Sahib Jan, an Insolvent.
On THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that piece or parcel of Government ground assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2884, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house, assessed as No. 82, standing thereon, facing Khoja Street, and situate in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort Walls, in Khoja Street, the said house being covered with Tiles, built of Chunam, and the ground on which the said house and premises stand, measures in length forty-seven feet, and in breadth twenty feet, and six inches, and is bounded on the East by the public road called Khoja Street, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by a passage, and on the South by the house of [illegible], together with all, and singular houses, out-houses, buildings, walls, ways, waters, water-courses, profits, privileges, easements, advantages, rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said piece of ground, messuage, hereditaments, and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

SALE OF MOOLTAN DHEIRÆ COTTON.
On FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Apollo Green, in the depot of Pittabur Narrayen, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Marwaddy Tulokechund Hokumchund, and on account and at the risk of the three following first purchasers, viz.:
On account of Varcey Malcey,
32 Candies of Mooltan Dheiræ Cotton.
On account of Moorarjee Poonja,
66½ Candies of Mooltan Dheiræ Cotton.
On account of Khimjee Jadovejee.
6½ Candies of Mooltan Dheiræ Cotton.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, a Mahogany Square Piano by Broadwood, &c. &c.
At 1 P.M.
One Stout serviceable Curricle with harness complete fitted for one or two horses.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HORSES, DOGS AND EMUS.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Rooms, the following, landed ex-ship *Aginsourt*, from South Australia:—
3 Very valuable Australian Horses.
6 Kangaroo Dogs.
2 Emus Birds of the Ostrich tribe.
1 Eagle.
Particulars of the above three valuable Horses can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On TUESDAY the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction, on the premises, by order of Natha Jadowjee the Mortgagee and on account of Archaryajee Dhurnidhurjee Shree Raghooverjee Maharaj, the Mortgager, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the verge of the Esplanade, at or near adjoining to the Police Picquet Chowkey, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 690, and are bounded as follows: on the East by the Picquet road, on the West by the Elphinstone School premises, on the North by a Passages and on the South by the Public Chowkey.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee and on account of Ruggoonath Damotherjee, an Insolvent, and with the consent of Pandoorung Damotherjee.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, little more or less, situate in Fofulwaddy Street, behind Bhooleshwar Pagoda, without the Fort Walls of Bombay aforesaid, by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 278, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Balcrustna Cundoba, on or towards the West by the house of Pursotum Ramchunderjee, on or towards the North by the Public Street, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Apron, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key complete. Price moderate.
An English-built Self-driving Basket Carriage, by "Lloyd," with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Hood, plated Mounted Lamps, Wheel, Key, &c. Price moderate.
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Printed for the Proprietor, by James Pearse, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Maneckjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by Koolian Rustomjee, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.